WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FR DAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$3 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for accordingto the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollers and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the Proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $3 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.....NO. 47. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1849. WHOLE NO. 255.

Per square of 10 lines or less [illegible]

One square 1 insertion,		$ 50
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A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at ½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL - Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and os es every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will practice in the Counties of Sampson, Duplin and Brunswick.
July 13, 1849—[44-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite he Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick, Duplin, Columbus, and Robeson Counties.
Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South ater S reet, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH,
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will make liberal *cash* advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual,
☞Office on Front street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

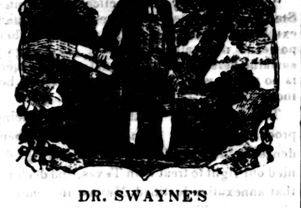
REFERENCES.

P. K. Dickinson,	O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall,	Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter,	Owen Fennell,
John Dawson,	A. L. Price,

Wilmington, N. C
July 13, 1849—[44

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will attend to any business proper to his office, such as the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of produce, together with filling orders, receiving and forwarding goods.
☞OFFICE in Nutt's buildings, North Water Street.
May 11, 1849—[35-3m

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.



DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!
The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.

Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of p as externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing.

Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

Dr. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"*A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849—[27

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.
Wilmington, N. C., July 20th, 1849.

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.

As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5 1849—[30-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, an for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

$200 REWARD!

BROKE JAIL, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted, and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.

I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff,
Clinton, June 22, 1849—[41-2m

To all whom it may concern

Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims against Dr. HAWES will present them to me for settlement.

THOS. D. MEARES.
April 6, 1849.—[30-tf

$25 Reward.

THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in Jail his negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE, her son. Also, $50 for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harboring them. Said woman is tall, has a large stomach, and speaks very slow; she is of a bright yellow complexion. Joe is dark complected, and is from 6 to 7 years of age, and formerly belonged to James M. Thompson, deceased, and come from Onslow county.

JOHN J CONOLEY.
May 4th, 1849 3t tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors
Wilmington, N. C.,
Oct 27, 1848. } 7tf-12m L. WOOD.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpoenas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administration	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage Licenses
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negros
Certificates of Justices attendance	Court

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, colic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, REINHARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[39-1y

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit. V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ICE---ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store **999** tons of *Ice*, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.

Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

SHAW & REPITON.
April 13th, 1849. 1oct

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-1y

Notice.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849—[28-tf

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the state.

Also; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

Also; HORSE-SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention paid to the same.

Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct 27, 1848. } 7tf-12m

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. PENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hutchins, every description of articles in the above line.—From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of *Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Buggy Harnesses; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.;*
Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,
all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.,
and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for cash, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my book over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
March 9, 1848

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments.

DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-t

Epping's Co. Fl. Extract of Sarsaparilla and QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—This preparation has acquired a very extended and established celebrity in most of the Southern States of the Union; both in the hands of Physicians and private use; which its efficacy alone has sustained for several years, as a remedy for Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long standing Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the skin, old sores, white swellings, diseases of the bones, and all cases of an ulcerous character. It is also particularly useful in chronic and nervous complaints occurring in debilitated and cachetic constitutions. Over Syphilis and the host of painful, ill-agreeable and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom, such as ulcers of the throat, larynx, nodes, &c., and all those evils occasioned by an improper and injudicious use of "mercury," it displays complete control. It has been found to be a most useful purifier of the blood in all such diseases.

In all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis, and in cases where the Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which the hope of recovery can be reasonably founded. It relieves the disease, and at the same time imparts vigor to the whole system—under the use of this medicine, the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which in other practice is withheld. In many cases where the horrible ravages of disease have taken so deep root that patients have been given up by the most skillful Physicians, the disease has been arrested and the patient restored to good health, &c., and the most reasonable expectations fully satisfied.

The cures performed in this city alone, are sufficient to establish its reputation on a permanent basis, and too solid to be effected either by the malignant or envious. It is worthy of note that the greater part of the patients cured had, previously to using this preparation, received the best medical treatment, and given up by their physicians as being beyond the reach of medical skill. It is, however, advisable that it should be given, if practicable, under the superintendence of a physician, for him to prescribe such other remedies in conjunction with this as the necessity of the case may require. This preparation has put into the hands of physicians a remedy by which he can master a variety of diseases, which have hitherto baffled the greatest skill and study. It is a safe and harmless medicine, and removes all those evils which so unsuccessful use of mercury so often occasions.

Price $1 per bottle, or $6 for six bottles. Prepared and for sale by J. P. M. EPPING,
Chemist and Druggist, 277 King st.,
opposite Society street, Charleston, S. C.
Also for sale by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
39-5m Wilmington, N. C.

Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration upon the Estate of DAVID FULTON, dec'd, at the March Term, 1849, of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims of any sort against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for the payment, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE A. FULTON.
May 4, 1849.—[30tf] Administratrix.

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING, CARDS, CATALOGUES, CERTIFICATES, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, LAW BLANKS, MILITARY NOTICES, NOTES, PAMPHLETS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, NEGRO PAPERS, RECEIPTS.

CHECKS, CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS, DRAFTS,

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE.

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS

of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*

FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

DOCTOR B. A. KENNEDY,
Dental Surgeon,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons,

BEGS leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally, having determined on locating himself in this place. He is prepared to perform all operations in his profession on the latest and most approved principles. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate from one to an entire set. Whole upper sets inserted on the Atmospheric pressure principle. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Extracting, cleaning, and plugging &c., done on scientific principles. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States.

Irregularities in Children's teeth corrected.

Ladies attended at their residence when necessary.

Office adjoining Doct Ware's in the same building.
May 11, 1849—[35-3m

EXPOSE.

BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton street.

Read the Affidavit.

City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent is one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr S P Townsend, to which he replied that he knew Dr S. P. would be down on him after he should commence; but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a copartnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital;—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr S. P.'s, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr S. P. and procured some of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 26th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the city of New York.
June 1, 1849—[33-3m

NEW BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASWELL & BLOSSOM'S, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Calfskin Pumps, Water Proof Military fair sticks,* also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters,* and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N C, June 22d, 1849.—[41-12m.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st January, 1849, his negro man, RERICK aged between 37 and 40 years. Said negro is of

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, August 3, 1849.

THE ELECTION.—Yesterday, the second day of August, elections were held for members of Congress in North Carolina and in Tennessee—9 in this State, and 11 in the sister State. Of course the die is now cast, and the certainty of speedy and definite information precludes the necessity or propriety of entering into any speculations upon the result. We can only hope for the best, and we believe that we will not be far disappointed. The current of public opinion is certainly changed, or rather the warmth of popular excitement has subsided, and reason has resumed its sway. We, therefore, look for cheering news for our party with considerable confidence. In our own State such is the arrangement—the packing of districts—that although we feel perfectly conscious that a great change has taken place among the people, we are by no means so confident of a similar change being apparent in our own Congressional delegation; still, we are not without hope of having gained one or two members. We have hopes—strong hopes of the success of the honest farmer, Lane, in the Eighth district, and we by no means despair of the election of the gallant Person, in the Ninth, or the brave Caldwell in the Third, although it must be confessed that they fight against fearful odds.. A most deadly onslaught has been made against that true democrat, Mr. Venable, in the Fifth district, by the combined powers of federalism and provisoism, on the ground that he has been *too faithful* to the South. He has certainly triumphed over all their machinations.

Of our own district, we have little to say. The unhappy contest is now over—so let it rest. We have no doubt of the election of Mr Ashe, and we hope and believe by a heavy majority; of course we have not been able to ascertain any of the results. We may hear from one or two precincts in this county, in which case we will give the returns in a Postscript to such part of our edition as may not be worked off. By our next issue, we will be able to give the result throughout the State.

ATTENTION!—THE RETURNS.—Will some of our friends in the several counties please send us the returns as soon as they are received at the different county seats, not only in this district, but in the adjoining counties of the Eighth district. By doing so, they will confer an especial favor.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.—By virtue of a proclamation or recommendation, issued by the President of the United States, this day, (August 3d,) has been set apart as a day of national fasting and humiliation, and we hope that it will not be unproductive of the good effects contemplated, in impressing upon the national heart a sense of its dependence upon a higher and holier power. The determination to observe the day seems to be almost universal throughout the United States, and we presume that this town will not form an exception to the general rule. We understand that there will be public worship in most of the churches, and other observances appropriate to the occasion.

☞The Treasurer of the State of North Carolina intends to issue bonds for $40,000, redeemable in 20 years, at 6 per cent., the whole of which is said to have been taken at a premium, by one of the Wall street New York houses. These bonds are to aid the Fayetteville Plank Road Company.

THE HORNET'S NEST.—Last week, after we had closed our columns, we received the second number of a new paper by the above title, just started at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, by J. L. Badger, Esq. The *Hornet's Nest* is handsomely printed, with new type, on good paper, and makes quite a creditable appearance. It is Whig in its politics, and bids fair to be conducted with ability and success. Mr. Badger is a very clever fellow, and we hope that his best anticipations of pecuniary reward may be realized. His aim seems to be to give his paper rather a literary than partizan character. Terms, $2 in advance.

THE "NEUTER GENDER" OF THE PRESS.—There are few things for which we have less respect than the so-called "neutral press;" and we solemnly believe that there are few things less worthy of respect. A man who would pretend to take an active part in public affairs, and yet never dare to avow his principles in an open and manly manner, would instantly be set down by all sensible men, and shunned by all honorable men, as a trimmer and time-server; like the chamelion, ever ready to reflect the varying hues of popular opinion, and swaying with every breath of popular prejudice. Why should a neutral paper be saved from the like condemnation? During a canvass, we want no better indication of the rise and fall of popular enthusiasm than the columns of a so-called "independent" paper. Its sails are certain to be trimmed to suit the particular wind that may blow for the time being, and as certain to be shifted to any other tack that may seem more conducive to its interest. An honorable party paper resembles a national soldier, fighting for what he believes to be right; a "neutral" is like a base mercenary, owning no allegiance, and fighting now on one side, now on the other, as may suit his interest or convenience. But more than this. The editors of these so-called "neutral" papers are like other men—have their party prejudices and predilections like other men. Can they divest themselves of these feelings? We say no. No matter how sincerely they may endeavor to be impartial, everything will be tinged with the color of their thoughts, and the paper be in fact a party paper, under whatever guise it may come, so that it must be guilty of hypocrisy, as well as all the sins it charges upon the avowed political press.

☞By a telegraphic dispatch to the New York Journal of Commerce, dated "St. Louis, July 29th," we learn that a fire broke out in that place about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, on board of the steamer Algonia, which had just arrived from Missouri, with a full freight, burning her, the Mary, Phenix, San Francisco, and Dubuque.

A riot occurred during the fire between the Irish and Firemen. Several persons were wounded, and the riot was still progressing. A number of arrests had been made. The Mayor had ordered out the military to suppress the riot.

A CASS DEMOCRAT.—Some months since, Gov. DANA of Maine, in his inaugural address, took the non-intervention ground adopted by Gen. CASS, on the Slavery question. Soon after, the Legislature of that State passed Resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, instructing the Representatives in Congress to press its passage, and directing the Governor to sign the resolutions and transmit them to the Governors of the several States of the Union. This the Governor refuses to do. He says that he is willing to transmit the resolutions as requested, but will not lend his signature or approval to opinions "diametrically opposed to those he had officially expressed." So the matter stands. It looks very like a veto to the Proviso. Gov. DANA is a Democrat.

A TAYLOR WHIG.—The author of the following letter, addressed to a convention, held lately at Cleveland, Ohio, to celebrate the Ordinance of 1787, is that "good Whig," HORACE MANN, the successor of JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS, as the representative of the "best Whig district in the Union." We would ask every impartial man of either political party to read this letter, bearing in mind the fact that its author is not set down as an abolitionist, a free-soiler, or anything of the kind, but a good Taylor Whig, in the full communion and confidence of the party. He is one of the men over whose election Southern Whig papers rejoiced, those very Southern Whig papers who are so opened-mouthed in their denunciations of the "unhallowed coalition" of different portions of the Democratic party, which coalition is sought to be accomplished by abandoning all sectional issues, and going into the canvass upon national grounds only.—Why, HALE, BIRNEY, or LLOYD GARRISON themselves could not be more bitter than this "good Whig." But hear him:

West Newton, July 9, 1849.

Gentlemen—I have received your kind invitation to be present at Cleveland on the 13th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the great 'Ordinance,' which excluded slavery forever, and secured freedom forever, to the northwestern territory. If I could tell you how deeply I sympathize with you in this movement, and how much my soul desires not merely to celebrate, but to hallow the event, you would then believe me when I say that I have had a sharp struggle not to forego all considerations of business and of health, for the purpose of joining in your festival. I regard the ordinance which redeemed a territory of more than *two hundred and sixty thousand square miles* from the unspeakable sin and curse of slavery, and consecrated it to freedom, as one of the grandest moral events in the annals of mankind.

Without that ordinance the declaration of independence itself, in its application to that vast and fertile region, would have been deprived of its power to confer blessing and prosperity upon it; and it is a fact never to be forgotten, that the original declaration and original ordinance were both drawn up by the same great champion of human rights, whose hatred of slavery grew strong and deep by his personal knowledge of its wrongs and its calamities.

Without the ordinance, the revolution itself, in its application to that terr.tory, and the treaty of 1783, by which its ample domain was secured to the Union, would have been shorn of their glory and robbed of their value.

Without the ordinance, the discovery of this western continent, so far as that territory constitutes a part of it, would have given us no occasion to remember the name of Columbus with gratitude.

Without the ordinance, it would have been better, at the creation of the world, that all that part of it which now constitutes your five beautiful and flourishing States, with a residum of space large enough for still another, had been left as a 'Dead Sea,' whose bitter and poisonous waters would not have allowed a live thing to swim beneath its surface nor to fly above it, nor a green thing to grow by its shores.

And without the ordinance, even the omnipotent spirit of God, working for human progress and human blessedness, would have met with bafflings and threatenings in its operations and influences for the redemption of the race.

As I cannot have the pleasure of being with you, allow me to submit the following sentiment:

The Freemen of the United States, whether at the North or South. Deeply lamenting that there was not an anti-Satanic 'proviso' to exclude the devil from the garden of Eden, let them now be admonished to pass an anti-slavery 'proviso' to exclude his most loved institution from all the territories of the Union.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my sympathy and regard. HORACE MANN.

Messrs. J C. VAUGHAN, } Committee.
THOMAS BROWN, }

WHIG AUTHORITY.—The annexed paragraph in relation to JOHN M. CLAYTON, a Southern whig leader, and now at the head of General TAYLOR'S Cabinet, is the winding up of a long article in the last Fayetteville Observer, in defence of Mr BADGER, and the immortal eight, who opposed and defeated the Clayton compromise bill of the session before last. Defending these gentlemen at the expense of Mr. CLAYTON, looks very much like choosing one horn of the dilemma—whether it is the least is another affair:

Now we would like to know what sort of file leaders Messrs. Clayton and Phelps were for Southern members? Mr. Phelps, who boldly acknowledged that the compromise bill *was framed for the express purpose of excluding Slavery* from the Territories; and Messrs Clayton and Phelps, who were both so warmly in favor of the Wilmot Proviso that they even voted to insert it in the Treaty, where certainly it had no business, but where they justly supposed it would more effectually bar Slavery than any mere law could do. And yet Southern Members are denounced by Southern Locofocos, and a few other-wise, and really ambitious and ignorant Whigs, for not following the lead of such "safe men" for the South as John M. Clayton!

STILL MORE AUTHORITY.—As a mate to the above from the Observer, we give the annexed extract from the Boston Atlas. Let it speak for Northern Whiggery as the Observer does for Southern, in the person of Mr. Clayton:—

From the Boston Atlas of July 28.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Our readers will bear us evidence that we have endeavored to present the slavery extension question fairly and candidly. We have stated what every person *knows* to be true—that *every* whig member of Congress from the free States would vote in favor of excluding slavery from the territories of the Union, and would exercise his talents and influence to effect such a result. We know of no Whig paper in the free States that does not stand uncompromisingly upon the platform of the non-extension of slavery. We know of no whig that does not.—We now believe that a large proportion of the democratic congressmen from the free States will take the same position. There are members from Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, who will go against freedom; while, on the other hand, there are whig members from slave States who will vote for it. Mr. Clay, we believe, will; so will the two whig senators from Delaware; and Mr. Houston, the representative of that gallant State, has always voted for it. There is no doubt that Gen. Taylor will affix his signature to a bill containing the proviso. WE LOOK UPON THE FURTHER EXTENSION OF SLAVERY UPON THIS CONTINENT AS A MORAL IMPOSSIBILITY!

MISSISSIPPI.—The whigs of this State have nominated Gen. THOMAS G. POLK for Governor. Gen. QUITMAN is the democratic nominee.

NEW WHIG DEFINITIONS.—The following are the newest definitions of phrases now current among our opponents:

"*A union of honest men.*"—Southern whigs uniting with Northern abolitionists for the support of a Southern military chieftain, who talks "turkey" to both sides.

"*Unhallowed Coalition*"—Democrats throwing aside sectional issues, and uniting to put down a deceptive and imbecile administration

"*A Patriotic Statesman.*"—TRUMAN SMITH, who writes letters to his Northern friends that Gen. TAYLOR is a Wilmot Proviso whig—and to the South that Gen. Cass is an abolitionist.

A "No-Party President."—One who proscribes his opponents, from a foreign ambassador down to the keeper of the White House stables.

The "Second Washington."—Gen TAYLOR, called so by way of contrast. *Lucus a non lucendo.*

THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE.—It seems that the entrance of the English into Canton has been postponed, upon the representations of the Chinese authorities that the rigid enforcement of the treaty might be productive of riot and bloodshed. The Chinese do not deny or wish to evade the performance of their treaty obligations, but leave it to the humanity of the English to avoid riot and bloodshed, by a temporary waiver of their rights.

The Florida Indian Outbreak.—The Savannah Republican has a letter from St. Augustine, dated on the 23d ultimo, which gives a more favorable view of the matter, as regards the mass of the Indians, than any account we have yet seen:

"This morning, Lieut. Adams, United States Army, with a small detachment of men, left the barracks at this place, for Indian river. As far as I can learn, and it seems to be *the* impression, the Indians who attacked the settlers were but four in number, chiefly very young fellows, who have separated themselves from the main body, and go upon their 'own hook,' regardless of Indian or civil laws."

Another letter from Jacksonville, Florida, gives a more serious view of the Indian difficulties. It says that beacon lights were kindled along the coast for sixty miles from Indian river, giving the appearance of preconcerted action on the part of the Indians.

POPULATION OF OREGON.—A census of the inhabitants of Oregon has recently been taken, and it shows that the number of the population is 8,902, including foreigners, who number upwards of 300.

There are, according to the census, 2,509 voters; but in consequence of the absence of many at the mines, the vote at the next election will be much reduced. Gov. Lane has issued a proclamation, fixing the number of members of Council and House of Representatives to which each county is entitled, and ordering the election to be held for them and for delegate to Congress on the first Monday in June next. There are six candidates for Congress in the field.

☞The Tammany Hall democrats in New York have repudiated any connexion with the free-soil party. The following are among their resolutions:—

Resolved, That we look upon every attempt to engraft the question of slavery or of anti-slavery on the doctrines of the democratic party as eminently dangerous to the existence both of the party and the Union; that, while we regard slavery as an evil, and should regret its extension, yet the democratic party ought not to prescribe a faith for its members on the subject; while under our own government some of the States of the Union are encumbered with slave population, and others are free from it, the united democracy of the nation cannot have a common faith on such a question. The democratic party is neither a pro-slavery nor an anti-slavery party: it leaves its members, North and South, East and West, to entertain their own opinions, and to act according to their own convictions, on this irrelevant question.

Resolved, That we will not become parties to any treaty or negotiation for what is called a union with a body of pretended democrats, of a spurious organization; and that it can only admit of a political fellowship with them when they, as individuals, support the principal measures and organization of the party.

RAILWAY THROUGH IRELAND—*Shortening the voyage by several hundred miles of dangerous navigation.*—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed an advance of £300,000 to carry the Dublin and Mullingar railway from the latter town to Athlone; and a further sum of £500,000 to extend it from Athlone to Galway, crossing the river Shannon and the river Suck. The £800,000 is to be lent at 3½ per cent., and to be repaid by installments, the first to commence ten years hence. Of the value of such a railway no one can doubt.—Mr. Goulbourn and Mr. Roebuck objected to the advance, upon principle; that is, that the Government should not be a money lender, but the motion was generally approved and agreed to. The works are to be completed before 1851, and thus a railway communication across Ireland will shorten the distance between Liverpool and the United States.

Mexican News.—The New Orleans papers contain a column of news from Mexico, but possesses very little interest.

The Government of Chihuahua has made a bloody contract with an individual named Cherollie, stipulating to give him a bounty of so much per head for every Indian, dead or alive, whom he may secure. The forms of this atrocious bargain are published in the Mexican papers, which, to their credit be it said, denounce them as inhuman and revolting. The Chihuahuanos themselves are disgusted with the treaty.

The insurgents of Serra Gordo, numbering about 600, assaulted the little town of Pinones, in the State of Guanajerato, which was garrisoned by only 60 men. This feeble force, however, sufficed to keep the assailants at bay, and ultimately compelled them to withdraw, killing 15 men, among whom was the leader, Juan Juninez, and wounded 30 others.

Henry Herz, the pianist, is in Mexico, and has been enthusiastically received by the music loving population.

A letter from Gen. Bustamente, commander of the expedition against the insurgents of Sierra Gordo, furnishes the particulars of the capture of Rio Verde. The place was surrounded, and the enemy completely beaten, losing 29 killed, 6 wounded, and 80 prisoners. All their arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the government troops.

☞Hon. Judge STRANGE will deliver the address at Davidson College, Mecklenburg Co., on the 8th instant.

BLACKWOOD, for July, is on hand. It contains an interesting article on the Island of Sardinia, besides other things, written with the ability which characterizes this standard publication.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

One Month Later.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD.

The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on the evening of the 27th ultimo, bringing 84 passengers, 80 of whom are from California, and half a million dollars in gold, $232,000 on freight, and the balance on private account. She brings news that there are 30,000 persons working at the mines, one-half of whom are foreigners. Living is said to be comparatively cheap in California. San Francisco is healthy. There is no question about the abundance of gold, and the inexhaustible character of the mines, but all agree that although plenty of gold can be got, it will require the very hardest sort of work to procure it. The steamship Panama left San Francisco on the 20th of June, with about 100 passengers and $500,000 in gold. She arrived at Panama on the 11th of July, and was to leave for San Francisco on the 1st of August. There are now about 800 Americans on the Isthmus.

Our Consul at Panama would not assume the responsibility of sending the California mails by the Crescent City.

The Alta Californian, of May 26th, says of the Baltimore built ship Grey Eagle:

"The American ship Grey Eagle, Captain Power, which arrived on the 18th of May, made the passage from the Capes of the Delaware to this port in 117 days, having stopped four days of that time at Valparaiso. Deducting those four days, it leaves 113 days for the running time of the vessel. This is the quickest passage ever made by any sailing vessel from the United States to this port."

The New York Sun gives the following account of a conversation with Wm. R. Andrews, Esq., a passenger on board the Crescent City, who is direct from the mines:

Respecting the amount of gold in California, he is of opinion that it will continue to be found in greater or less quantities for an indefinite time. He thinks the largest amounts by individual diggers will be realized this summer. This season individuals will obtain on an average $10 per day, but he thinks they will have to content themselves with a less sum in succeeding seasons.

There are many Mexicans at the mines, but they are very peaceable, and even submissive, yet the Yankees, he says, would not care to have a row with them.

It would appear from Mr Andrews' statements, that the Alcalde at San Francisco has not been guilty of much misconduct. Other parties, he says, assumed too much to themselves for a time, but they begin to find the more sensible do not entirely support them. Emigrats to the mines are not willing to leave, is Mr. A.'s reply to a question as to whether they wished to be home again. He also says, California does not make skeletons of people, and that living is as cheap there at present as it is in New York. Mr. A. does not look worn or attenuated though he as has spent a considerable time at the mines.

On the subject of government he is confident that the people will submit to the terms of Cen. Riley's proclamation, ane California be prepared at the next session of Congress to ask to be received as one of the States of the Union.

The British frigate Constance was at San Blas, with $2,000,000, bound to Mazatlan, July 21st.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. RILEY.—The Alta Californian of the 14th contains two proclamations of Gen. Riley, Governor of California, one of which, of June 2, declares his official character to have been assumed "in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, not as a *Military Governor*, but as the Executive of the existing Civil Government. He then proceeds to call attention to the means he deems best calculated to avoid the embarrassment of the present position of California—Congress having failed to legislate for it—and suggests the mode of electing such officers as are reeognized by the laws now governing the territory, among which are a territorial legislature; a superior court, consisting of four judges and a prefect and sub-prefect in each district, alcades, &c; prescribes 37 as the number of delegates to compose the convention; apportions the representation among the several districts; fixes the day of election of members of the convention and judicial officers on the first of August next; and summons the convention to meet at Monterey, the first of September next. Qualifications of electors are 21 years of age, U. S citizenship, and actual residence in the district.

The other proclamation, dated Monterey, June 4th, warns the settlers not to countenance "The Legislative Assembly of the District of San Francisco," either "by paying taxes or by supporting or abetting the officers" of that "illegal and unauthorised body," and calls upon all good citizens to assist in "restoring to their lawful keeper," the public records of the District of San Francisco, which were "forcibly taken" from the custody of the First Alcalde of said district.

The "Legislative Assembly" alluded to, have published an address, in which they complain bitterly of the neglect of Congress to provide them with a government—of its course in "taxing them without giving them a government at all." They recommend the election of delegates to a convention for the purpose of framing a territorial government.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—A mass meeting was held at San Francisco on June 12th, Wm. M. Stewart, presiding.—Hon. T. Butler King made a speech, as did several other gentlemen. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States having failed to pass any law for the government of this country, the people of California have the undoubted right to organize a government for their own protection.

Resolved, That the people of California are called upon, by an imperetive sense of duty, to assemble in their sovereign capacity and elect delegates to a convention to form a constitution for a State government; that the great and growing interests of California may be represented in the next Congress of the United States, and that the people of this country may have the necessary protection of law.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite our fellow-citizens at large to unite with us in our efforts to establish a government in accordance with the constitution of our beloved country, and that a committee of five persons be appointed by the President of this meeting, to correspond with the other districts, and fix an early day for the election of delegates and the meeting of the convention, and also to determine the number of delegates which should be elected from this district.

Messrs. Peter H. Burnett, W. D. M. Howard, D. Gould Buffum, and Edward Gilbert were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a convention and the election of delegates.

The Alta Californian of the 20th June, contains a circular, issued by the above named committee, in which, for the sake of securing unanimity of action; but "without recognising the least power, as a matter of *right*, in Brev. Brig. Gen. Riley to *appoint* a time and place for the election of delegates and the assembling of the convention"—they recommend the time for the elections appointed by that officer. The committee condemn the appointment of delegates made by Gen. Riley, and virtually, a disregard of his declaration on that point.

A meeting in reference to the same subject was held by the people of the Pueblo San Jose, on the 3d June, at which Gen. Riley's proclamation was approved.

LIFE IN EL DORADO.—A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from San Francisco, under date of June 15, says:

While I am about it, I may as well give you a few extracts from the files of the Placer Times and the Californian, which I have before me. They will give you a pretty correct glimpse of Life in El Dorado.

This is dated at the "Mockelumne" Diggings, referred to above:

"Here some forty persons are hard at work washing out gold—some with machines and some with tin pans: One man has a hole sunk 14 feet below the bank, and although obliged to bail the water out of it every morning, he makes from five ounces to a pound every day. Those at work there are mostly young men who came out in the volunteer regiment.—They are hard-working fellows and deserve all they can make. The current in the river is very strong."

Here is an interesting bulletin from the "Stanislaus Diggings." They don't get rich very fast at Stanislaus, hard as they work:

"They have been hard at work the past week, met with only tolerable success, ½ ounce per diem, though some have digged from three to four ounces. However, they are in the minority, the greater number finding the high stage of the water baffles all their toil and skill. Large stories are told of the Mormons and Sullivan's diggings above, but on investigation I find that although some have got out a pound and more, that the proportions of the *fortunes* is about the same throughout the mines."

Monday, 14th May.—I have earned to-day only $12, and the prospect of the *workies* are rather disheartening. Three Americans, however, below Jamestown, took out one piece of gold worth $278!! The news flew like wild fire. Twelve California carts, with four yoke of oxen each, past this valley last eve, and it was a scene of rural beauty, I have seldom seen surpassed."

MASSACRE OF INDIANS.—The Placer Times, of the 5th ult., contains the following account of a recent massacre of Indians:

The murders recently committed by the Indians on the American River have, as we expressed it in our opinion, so thoroughly aroused the miners of that stream and vicinity, that nothing short of an unconditional slaughter of the Sacramento Valley Indians would seem to appease the thirst for vengeance; terribly has their revenge been visited upon that miserable people within the week past.

The Alcalde of this district received, on Tuesday last, a letter from Wm Daylor, owner of a rancho distant 20 miles from this place, and situated on the Consumme river, announcing the arrival of a large party of armed Americans on his grounds, and who had shot down three of his Indians while employed in digging a grave. On Wednesday following, it transpired that an organized company, formed at the American Fork, traced a party of Indians from the river until within about ten miles of Daylor's rancho, when, coming upon them suddenly, every man was instantly shot down, and the women and children taken into captivity. These Indians, it appears from the statements made by Daylor, corroborated by others, composed in part the mining troop employed by him, on the Middle Fork, and who had (hearing of the excitement caused by the murders on that stream,) abandoned the work to seek protection in their own village, under the immediate control of their employer. We cannot state with accuracy the number slain, although it is believed to be not less than twenty. On Thursday the district Alcalde visited the scene of blood, and was shown the bodies of eleven Indians in one grave. The Indians report twenty-three missing of their Indian men in all. What is reserved for the prisoners time will show. The Indians were without arms when slaughtered.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

From the latest details by the Europa's mails, we glean the following items, in addition to what we have given on the fourth page:—

RUMORED INTENTION OF ATTEMPTING TO RESTORE LOUIS PHILIPPE.—One of the leading London Tory papers states that M. Thiers contemplates making a demonstration shortly in favor of the ex-King of the French. It is said he will head a large number of the National Guard and members of the Legislative Assembly, who will ask leave of absence from their duties, and proceed to London *en masse*, and tender to the late Sovereign the renewed expression of their homage.

PARTING ADDRESS OF THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—Previous to the departure of the convicted leaders of the late insurrection in Ireland, they placed in the hands of a mutual friend the following address to their fellow-countrymen. It is conceived in a spirit of moderation and good taste that must extort commendation from their most bitter opponents:—

"Fellow-countrymen.—If your efforts to procure a mitigation of the penalties to which we are about to be subjected, had been as successful as you desired, we could not have offered to you more sincere and grateful acknowledgments than those which we now tender, for the sympathy and solicitude which you have displayed in our behalf.

"At this moment, whilst we are bidding our last farewell to our native land, the reflection that our fellow countrymen have not witnessed with indifference our removal from amongst them is a sweet source of consolation and be assured, that this remembarence will hereafter be a soothing alleviation to whatever sufferings it may be our lot to endure.

"Knowing that we addressed many who do not concur with us in political opinions, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to offer any observations upon the policy by which this country is governed—upon the policy which gave occasion to our resistance to British power—upon the policy which now consigns us to exile. We are compelled to represe even the emotions which we feel in reflecting upon the awful condition in which we leave the land that we deeply loved, nor is this a fitting occasion to point out the means by which its disasters may be repaired; but we cannot refrain from the expression of a hope that you will not despair of your country, and we may be permitted to offer to our fellow countrymen a parting exhortation, that they will lay aside those unhappy dissensions which have so long paralyzed the intrinsic strength of the Irish nation, and henceforth learn to love and confide in each other.

"We feel that it is not necessary to say anything to you in vindication of our motives. Even those who most condemn our conduct, know that we have not been animated by considerations of a personal nature in hazarding all that was dear to us for the sake of our native land; but we owe it to our feelings to declare that, whatever may be the sacrifices we incur by devotion to its interests, our latest aspiration will be a prayer for the prosperity, the honor, and independence of Ireland.

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN,
THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER,
TERENCE BELEW M'MANUS,
PATRICK O'DONOHAE.

Consistency.—During the administration of Gen. Jackson, when Wm. C. Rives returned home from his mission to France, the Whig party were clamorous against him, and strenuously urged that he had mismanaged affairs in his negotiations with that nation. He was condemned by them for having stultified himself and his government by openly boasting that he had overreached the French in his arrangements for securing indemnity for spoliations on our commerce. But no sooner do they attain power, than the very party that accused him of all sorts of indiscretions in France in 1830-'31, select him as the most suitable man in the country for Minister to the new Republic.

TOWN MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the town of Wilmington, held at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday morning last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the establishment, upon a permanent basis, of an Academy suited to the wants of our community, James T. Miller, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. A. Cushing appointed Secretary.

After a long and interesting discussion of the question, sustained by Messrs. J. G. Wright, Geo. Davis, Gen. Alex'r McRae, O. G. Parsley, Thomas W. Brown, Col. John McRae, T. Burr, Jr., Wm. A. Wright, T. D. Meares, James I. Bryan, and others, it was, on motion of George Davis, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to fix upon some available method of carrying into effect the object of this meeting, to be called whenever said Committee shall signify the adoption of a plan.

The Chair appointed upon this Committee, Col. J. McRae, Wm. A. Wright, O. G. Parsley, Thos. W. Brown, and Miles Costin, Esqs.

A plan suggested by Col. McRae, was referred to the Committee for consideration, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

JAS. T. MILLER, Ch'n.
E. A. CUSHING, Sec'y.

Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, replies to a request that our Government acknowledge the independence of Hungary, that

"It is the policy and practice of the United States to recognise all governments, which exhibit to the world convincing proof of their power to maintain themselves. If Hungary sustains herself in this unequal contest, there is no reason why we should not recognise her independence."

Texas exhibited to the world convincing proof of her power to maintain her independence against Mexico—but yet the whigs denied our right to treat with Texas, and declared that annexation justified Mexico in commencing war on Texas, "a revolted province!" Another twist.—*New Haven (Ct.) Register.*

Progress of the Cholera.—At New York, last week, there were 1,352 deaths, 692 of cholera, which is a slight decrease compared with the previous week. On Sunday, there were 155 cases and 52 deaths.

At Philadelphia, last week, 415 deaths; of cholera 136; cholera infantum 48; Jysentery 38; diarrhœa 10. This exhibits a large decrease of cholera.

At Buffalo, on the 28th, 58 cases and 13 deaths, and at Rochester 1 death. At Albany, 16 cases and 9 deaths.

At Sandusky, Ohio, on Tuesday, 35 deaths and on the 28th, 15 cases and 10 deaths.

At Cincinnati, on the 28th, 38 deaths, 13 only of cholera; and at St. Louis, 26 deaths, 10 only of cholera.

At Montreal, on the 28th, 20 cholera deaths.

At Richmond, Va., last week, 12 cholera deaths, making 141 since it first broke out.

At Boston, last week, 105 deaths, 10 of cholera.

At Louisville, for the week ending the 25th inst., 50 deaths, 6 of cholera.

At Lexington, from Saturday to Tuesday, 10 cholera deaths

The number of deaths at Alton, Ill., for the week ending on the 18th, was 33, of which 24 were from cholera.

At Dayton, from Wednesday to Friday 7 deaths, 4 of cholera.

At Xenia, Ohio, 50 cases during the last two weeks, and 22 deaths. Mr. McCune lost 6 of his family.

STRANGE UPS AND DOWNS.—Among the items in the late Foreign news, we find the following:

A prefect of one of the French departments mentioned some days since, as a curious instance of the instability of human affairs, that about twelve months ago he received the following telegraphic despatch:—

"Monsieur le Prefet.—Arrest by all possible means the citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, should he present himself in your department."
(Signed) "LEDRU ROLLIN."

A year later the same prefect received another despatch in the following items:—

"Arrest by all possible means the citizen Ledru Rollin, if he present himself in your department.
(Signed) "DUFAURE, Min. of Louis Napoleon."

The Bay of San Francisco.—The famous Bay of San Francisco, about which so much has been said and sung, is formed by a long peninsular tract of land, which separates its waters from the ocean, and runs in a direction nearly southeast and northwest. This peninsula widens as you approach Monterey, gradually encroaching upon the waters of the bay, forming a curve bounding the eastern and southern shores of this magnificent inland sea. Near its northern terminus is the entrance to the bay, near which is the harbor and town of San Francisco. But although the Bay of San Francisco is one of the most extensive and completely land locked bays in the world, (having no communication with the ocean, except through its one narrow outlet of a mile and a half in width,) it is only one of three bays all connected with each other, and forming together an extent of nearly two hundred miles, from north to south, of inland navigation. After entering the southernmost of these three bays, (San Francisco,) a broad channel, equally as wide as that at the entrance, and of sufficient depth of water to float the largest ships, conducts into the bay of San Pablo, through which there is a beating channel three miles broad, and of from 7 to 15 fathoms of water in depth. From the Bay of San Pablo, which tends in a northeasterly direction, you enter the Straits of Carquines, which are from one mile and a half to two miles broad and about six miles long, leading to the northern of the three bays forming the chain, which is called the Suisun Bay. In the Straits of Carquines there is sufficient depth of water for the largest class of ships; but after entering Suisun Bay, the navigation for any except small vessels of light draught is prevented by the want of sufficient depth of water. This is occasioned by its being the reservoir or receptacle of enormous annual deposits of alluvium, brought down by the rivers Sacramento, San Joaquin, and their numerous tributaries, from the mountains and plains through which they flow for hundreds of miles. The head of ship navigation, therefore, is in the Straits of Carquines, about 35 miles in a northerly direction from San Francisco. At this point a town is springing up rapidly, which seems destined, at no distant period, to rival San Francisco in importance, over which it possesses great natural advantages, as you might see by looking at the map. In the first place, it is at the head of ship navigation, and is surrounded on all sides by the most fertile agricultural district in Northern California. The Sonoma, Pappa, Sacramento, and San Joaquin valleys, are all tributary to this point, which is the centre of so many radii; while San Francisco has no back country, being situated at the extreme end of a long and narrow neck of land which separates the Bay of San Francisco from the Ocean, and which is one of the most bleak and barren tracts of land in all Northern California.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, must have his joke, whoever may suffer. Noticing the fact that recently in Cincinnati there have been several cases in which children and even full grown persons have been attacked by the hogs in the streets, he says: "Occasionally, there has been serious apprehension that the hogs would rise in a body and take the city, and that a detachment of Kentuckians would have to go over and put down the insurrection, civil war, or whatever else it might properly be called."

The Citizen and the Colonist.—The London Spectator in an article on Canadian affairs, presents the following contrast which is beautifully drawn, and cannot be contemplated without some reflections pointing to future consequences. "The career that lies before two men, one of whom has been born and lives upon the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, and the other on the north of that river, is a striking example of the observation here made. The one is a citizen of the United States; the other a subject of England, a Canadian colonist. The one has a country which he can call his own; a great country, already distinguished in arms, in arts, and in some degree in literature. In his country's honor and fame the American has a share, and he enters upon his career of life with lofty aspirations, hoping to achieve fame himself in some of the many paths to renown which his country offers. She has a Senate, an Army, a Navy, a Bar, many powerful and rich churches, her men of science, her physicians, philosophers, are all a national brotherhood, giving and receiving distinction. How galling to the poor colonist is the contrast to this which his inglorious career affords.—*He* has no country; the place where he was born, and where he is to linger out of his life, unknown to fame, has no history—no past glory, no present renown. What there is of note is England's! Canada is not a nation; she is a colony—a tiny sphere, the satellite of a mighty star, in whose brightness she is lost. Canada has no Navy, no Army, no literature, no brotherhood of science. If, then, a Canadian looks for honor in any of these various fields, he must seek it as an Englishman; he must forget and desert his country before he can be known to fame. We must not then wonder if we find every intelligent and ambitious Canadian with a feeling of bitterness in his heart, because of his own inferiority of condition. Few will own to entertaining this feeling; if they be prudent, even to friends; some, indeed, contrive to hide it from themselves; nevertheless, there it is, and must be, so long as his country remains a colony."

Decisions by the Supreme Court of North Carolina.—In State *v.* Robert Hildreth, from Richmond, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in State *v.* David Hildreth, from Anson, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court; directing a *venire de novo* Also, in Pugh *v.* Mordecai, from Edgecombe, dismissing the bill. Also, in State *v.* Murphy, from Duplin, directing the Court below to proceed on the conviction. In Powell *v.* Watson, in Equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bell *v.* Nelson, in Equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Stephens *v.* Harriss, in Equity, from Person, directing a reference to the Master, &c. In the case of Munroe *v.* McComick, in Equity, from Cumberland, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. Also, in Smith *v.* Whitted, in Equity, from Bladen, directing a decree for Plaintiff. Also, in Gray *v.* Armistead, in Equity, from Martin, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Powell. *v.* Powell, in Equity, from Wake, directing a decree for Plaintiff, &c.—Also, in State *v.* Henry, from Robeson, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Murray *v.* Oliver, in Equity, from Caswell, directing a decree for a division and an account. Also, in State *v.* Cæsar, from Martin, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court.—*Register.*

Western Etiquette.—Our yankee traveler who saw a live hoosier, has again written to his mother: "Western people go their death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies, as you can down east, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says I, "stranger that's a whapper!" Says he, "lay there stranger!" And in the twinkling of an eye I found myself lying in the ditch, a perfect quadruped, the worse for wear and tear. Upon another occasion, say I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed, "that isn't a specimen of your Western women, is it?" Says he, "you are afraid of the fever and ague, stranger, ain't you?" "Very much," says I. "Well," replied he, "that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols (which he held cocked in his hand,) shall cure you of that disorder entirely—so don't fear stranger!" So I knelt down and politely apologized. I admire this Western country much; but curse me if I can stand so much etiquette: it always takes me unawares." So we learn from the Chicago Democrat.

Public Debt of Canada.—Mr. Hincks, inspector general, has published, in London, a pamphlet relative to the finances of Canada, by which we learn that the provincial debt is $20,832,561, which is higher than the liabilities of any State of this Union, Pennsylvania and New York excepted. Mr. H. calculates that the public works, which have cost, as he states, $18,000,000, will only bring a revenue this year of $200,000, or a little over one per cent. Whether this is net or gross income, the extracts from the pamphlet (in the Montreal Herald,) do not inform us. Tea and coffee, which are free here,

From the Washington Union.

MOTES AND BEAMS.

"Mrs. Jones, you are worse than the Hottypots; you have soured all the milk in the cellar by playing a thunder-storm."—*Mrs. Partington.*

"Make good roads and good harbors, take the Republic, and keep your heads cool, your bowels open, and your feet warm."—*Dr. Taylor on the Constitution.*

"Had you seen but these *roads* before they were made,
You would have held up your hands and blessed General Wade." [*Irish Engineer.*

In the early days of Christianity, it was ascertained that he who was the most particular to observe a mote in the eye of his neighbor had a confounded large beam in his own eye, which, in his disinterested benevolence towards his fellow, he had never been able to discover. This extraordinary circumstance is still apparent even to the most skeptical at the present day, when the Second Washington is king, and fly-time is the "heroic age."

Speaking of *motes*, we recollect once to have heard of a Dutch farmer who went out to mow. About 11 o'clock in the day, after a good piece of timothy had been laid as flat as the hopes of Fuller, of the Evening Mirror—who came very near being made marshal of New York, and missed it—the Dutchman repaired to the spring-house to take a drink of buttermilk. Soon he received from the hands of his wife a stone crock which contained a gallon or more of the tears of butter, and raising it to his lips in hasty adoration, drank a quart before he took a breath. At this moment, however, his eye rested upon the surface of the buttermilk in the crock, and he started with astonishment, exclaiming, "Molly, what is this in the buttermilk?" "Why, la, Hans," said she, "you are always seeing motes in everything."

"A damned pretty mote this is," said he, (pulling out a green bull-frog that would weigh a pound,) "to sit on his hams and look a man in the face."

Such a *mote* as the old Dutchman saw in his crock we have seen about the White House at the present hour; and unless something is speedily done to destroy the nuisance, there will be a terrible hopping next winter in the whig buttermilk. By the way, the term "WHIG" took its name from *whey*, and that is the next thing to *buttermilk*—the former being a relic of cheese-making, and the latter of churning. But to proceed with the canonicals: The practice of hunting after *motes* is not only unprofitable, but it is impertinent, and unless speedily stopped, will play the deuce with sore-eyed people. If the democratic clerks in the service of the United States at Washington would throw up their appointments on a day certain, and leave the Second Washington and his cabinet to do their own business in the best way they could, the wheels of government would be stopped at once; and those who would rejoice over a solitary removal for opinion's sake would laugh out of the *other corner* of their mouths when convinced that the experience of years had been swapped for a bevy of young whigs whose names could fill up the rolls, and whose hands could grasp the salaries on pay-day, but who could no more perform the duties of their offices than the devil could officiate at the government church in the President's Square on a feast day.

The acute action of the *liver* and *lights* of Taylorism—the Intelligencer and Republic—satisfies us that our medicine has been properly applied, and that it was greatly needed.—They howl like spaniels suddenly scalded, and streak it through the ranks of the American people like the aforesaid animals with tin-pots filled with gravel-stones tied to their illustrious tails. Their grumbling is our delight.—Their endeavor to pull out motes from our eyes while their own are full of beams, is supremely ridiculous. Their snarling is music to our ears, and their biting is a pleasant irritation to the skin in these days of condensed perspiration. "What!" say they, "find fault with such a general as Zachary Washington? How mendacious! His illustrious name is too sacred even to be mentioned by a democrat; and his honesty being purely whig honesty, (*not ultra,*) is of such a nature that it cannot be handled without manifest injury." We always thought there was something tender about the peace administration of the General of two bloody wars—that it would not do to be over-nice in our inquiries as to his fitness or unfitness for the chief magistracy; but we did not think the American press had become so servile as to advocate the muzzling of an independent paper, because it was persevering enough to ascertain the truth and bold enough to proclaim it.

We presume that the General will soon dress himself in lamb-skins and green shoes, and attend the Peace Convention in Paris, as a delegate from the western empire. How pretty he would look there, sitting between Friar Tuck and Boernerges Giddings, swearing like Sir Peter Teazle, that he'll be d—d if he is in a passion, and if he is not a friend of peace. We would give a month's salary to see him squatting among the peace-makers like old Blucher amid a council of burgomasters, sucking his finger nails, and growling like a bear with the erysipelas.

Should the Second Washington visit Europe, he had better get letters of introduction from Daniel Webster and Senator Seward. He will then be known at court, which is a great thing for a modest man who never travelled, and who leaves everything to his advisers. The papers of the *neuter gender* of the United States, which for the most part believe in whigery, and pretend to be passive, are responsible for the election of the Second Washington. They made him by *fancy sketches*, and it is not strange that they should feel sad when they see the tinsled glory pulled off from him like the plumes from the silly jack-daw of the fable.

We are sick of half-way men and measures. Give us something sweet or bitter, something cold or hot; but away with this lukewarm administration, which the American people will spew out of their mouth, as neither hot nor cold.

But it is desecration to attack the follies of the Second Washington; it is unrighteous to expose the falsehoods and the frauds perpetrated in the name of the convention held at the slaughter-house in Philadelphia on the national Sabbath. Let us recur to the past. When Andrew Jackson became the President of the United States by the almost unanimous voice of the American people, who censured him, his person, his acts, his policy—who pulled his nose—who beat tin-pans and cleavers under his windows—who caricatured him as a *hog* and an *ape*, roasted him upon gridirons, defamed the character of his dear wife and hurried her to an early grave—who were the Jack Downings and the X Y Z's, the Aristides and the Vindexes, who filled the papers of the country with their vile slanders, their foul falsehoods, their diabolical hints, and their damnable innuendoes? Ay, the men who could throw stones at us when we were in power want the *bullets melted* which we fire back at them now that they are on the stand of the republic.

We will not boil the peas for these sinners to put in their shoes on their pilgrimage to the shrine of Truth. They must take it rough and tumble, and he who cries *clubs*, ought never to cry *quits*. We esteem the Second Washington for all his virtues and all his good deeds, but we cannot swallow his *presidential* follies, even if he has seven men in black gowns to help him ont of or into difficulty. The manner in which he made the Secretary of the Interior is enough to sicken his best friends of his *independent* action; and the manner in which he lets the cabinet *outvote* him—for votes have been taken there, as we are informed—is enough to condemn the committee of the whole. We would smile if it was not upon such a serious occasion. The present administration is one continued *low comedy* from day to day, and if Europe does not laugh herself into fits at our performances, it is because she has a busy time regulating her own families, and cutting the throats of her most energetic children. There was a removal of a second lieutenant of the revenue service the other day—Mr. J. Ross Browne. The *Republic* intimates that he was a landsman or fresh-water sailor. Now, the American people know that this officer had served his time on board of a whaleman; that he published a work last year upon the whale fishery, with plates, which has been spoken of in the highest manner by the press of the United States and of Europe; that he has actually pulled more ropes and sailed more miles than all the new appointment put together. Yet how easy it is to forget to inquire in regard to a political enemy, and how unjustly does the organ of the Second Washington deal with our friends. We never believed that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State ran after the Executive cow the morning she kicked over her milk pail at the approach of the coal man, nor did we ever say that Mr. Clayton lost his shoe in the race and fell into the canal. We have enough to do to tell facts as they occur, without indulging in the poetry of the Intelligencer or the Epic prise of the Republic; but this we do say—that there is a *screw loose* somewhere, and something almighty rotten *in Denmark*, and those who don't believe it had better call upon the late treasurer of the Rough and Ready Club for the items.

A zealous whig farmer, a strong advocate for "protection to home industry," determined that he would carry his doctrine to the fullest extent, by living entirely within himself. To do this it was necessary to go into the manufacturing business, generally; and to enable him to carry out his favorite plan, he first built a blacksmith shop, erected a forge, bought a bellows, anvil, and all the necessary tools.—The first rainy day (the manufacturing business was all to be carried on in rainy weather) the old gentleman and his son John repaired to the shop, and commenced operation—John acting as blower and striker. The iron was heated, and a horse shoe was attempted. In this, however, the old gentleman did not succeed. Then followed an effort to make an iron wedge, then a pick, and a hoe, but in every instance he made the little end the biggest, and punched the hole on the wrong side. At last, in a fit of desperation, he exclaimed, "Blow the fire, John, blow the fire; I'll show you that I can make something." John commenced blowing, and the old man rammed the huge bar of iron into the fire; and when it was heated to a white heat, drew it forth, all hissing and sparkling, and running to a bucket of water, exclaimed, as he plunged the metal into the colling liquit, "There now, I have made a devil of a big FIZ!"—and then went to dinner.

The present administraton, like the old farmer, has at length found out that all it can do is to make a big FIZ; and we presume it will soon fade away like a lead-pencil mark before the rubber of democracy, and sink into a voiceless sepulchre as the shadow of a shade of the "HEROIC AGE."

Commercial Tonnage of the U. States in 1848.—The aggregate tonnage of this Republic, on the 30th June, 1848, was 3,154,042 tons; of which 1,659,317 tons [or more than half] were employed in the coasting trade, including 38,329 tons of licensed vessels under 20 tons each, and 411,823 tons of steam vessels; 192,180 tons were engaged in the whale fishery; 89,646 tons in the codfishery; 43,559 in the mackeral fishery.

Including 192,180 tons of whaling ships, the registered tonage, (chiefly employed in foreign trade,) was 1,360,887 tons

Of the above 3,154,042 tons, more than one-half belong to New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut; 845,788 belong to the collection district of New York; 622,574 to Massachusetts; 452,328 to Maine; 227,010 Louisiana; 211,552, Pennsylvania; 158,492, Maryland, 111,962, Connecticut; 78,455, New Jersey; 68,183. Virginia; 62,078, Ohio; 43,873. Rhode Island; 41,404, North Carolina; 36,312, Missouri; 28,659, South Carolina; 27,250, Michigan; 23,956, New Hamshire; 22,010, Alabama; 20,790, Georgia; 17,452, Delaware; 15,164, Florida; 10,488, Illinois; 11,824, District of Columbia; 8,822, Kentucky; 3,630, Vermont; 2,446, Tennessee; 1352, Texas; 569, Mississippi.

The whole of the registered, enrolled, and licensed tonage belonging to the fourteen collection districts in the slaveholding States is 660,609 tons; only a few thousand more than is owned in the 7 by 9 States of Massachusetts; take away the tonnage of New Orleans, and that of Maine will exceed the tonnage of the Slave States.* Charleston, S. C. has but 24,237 tons of shipping.

The tonnage of some of the river and lake ports was as follows: Buffalo 42,624 tons; Oswego 21,079; Sackett's Harbor 8,242; Champlain 4,746; Pittsburg 30,970; Louisville 8,822; St. Louis 36,313; Chicago 10,488; Clevelan 130,403; Sandusky 7,160; Cincinnati 21,351; Miami 3,163; Detroit 25,850.

On same year, (ending June 30, 1848,) there entered the United States ports from foreign places 2,393,483 tons, United States shipping, while 2,461,280 cleared for foreign ports; also, 1,405,191 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 1,404,159 tons cleared.—The increase of tonnage in one year to above date, is 314,995 tons. Since 1832 the tonnage of our Commercial Marine has more than doubled. Of 318,075 tons of shipping built in the United States in 1847-8, Maine built 366 vessels, 89,974 ton; New York, 382 vessels, 68,435 tons; Massachusetts 39,366 tons, and Pennsylvania 29,638. In 1847-8 there were lost at sea 48 ships, 37 brigs, 75 schooners, 10 sloops, and 35 steamers, total 41,667 tons.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

*Take away the Slave States, and where would they find employment for their tonnage?

Ungodly Boot—We once heard from the lips of an old man of the Puritanic school that, when brown top boots were first introduced, he took a fancy to a pair, which he wore for a Sunday or two, when, to his great surprise and annoyance, he was summoned to a church meeting to answer for the ungodly manner in which he appeared on the Sabbath. The good man, with the brown-tops, looked as if he had been charged with visiting Bartholomew Fair. The elder gravely arose, and stated the judgment of the church, which ran thus: "Should brother George Slate again appear on the Lord's day in ungodly brown-top boots, he will be expelled from this church."

Lusus Naturæ.—We have to record a *lusus naturæ*, of which in modern times, the Sicilian twins Ritta and Christina, and the Siam brothers were the most memorable instances. At Eerneghem, a village three leagues from the town of Bruges, formerly near the central point between Bruges, Thourout, and Ostend, were born on the 28th ult., two children of the female sex compactly united to each other. The two bodies join at the sides; the ligature union beginning a little below the right of one and the left of the other, and continuing as far as the naval, so that the children do not look each other in the face, but are turned one towards the other, in an oblique position. Their heads, arms, thigs, and legs are perfectly free, and they have the proper use of all their limbs, and their position is such as to permit their mother to nurse them both at the same time without difficulty. The curate of the parish baptized them the day of their birth in the names of Marie and Sophie. The parents are poor servants, working and residing on a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husband's name is Tanghe; his wife, aged about 38 years has four children.—*Brusels Herald.*

A verdant youth from the country was recently dismissed by a young damsel in this town, on the ground that she had been advised to avoid anything *green* during the prevalence of the cholera.

A gentleman who was a passenger on the steamer Sultana, which left New Orleans recently, states that of the 450 emigrants on board 200 died of cholera before reaching St. Louis.

The Roman Catholic Church.—The following is one of Macaulay's happiest efforts. It is written as he always writes, with a bold, dashing pen, full of figures and strong reasoning and glowing ideas:

"There is not, and there never was, on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when came leopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs.—That line we trace back in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century, to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy; and the republic of Venice is gone, and Papacy remains. The Papacy remains not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor.—The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world, missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine; and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attilla. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated her for what she has lost in the Old.

Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plain of the Missouri and Cape Horn—countries, which a century hence, may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her community are certainly not fewer than one hundred and fifty millions, and it will be difficult to show that all the other Christian sects united, amount to one hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any sign that indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching.—She saw the commencement of all governments, and of all ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respectable before the Saxon had set foot on Britain—before the Frank had crossed the Rhine—when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch—when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecha. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

From the St. Louis Reveille.

THE CENSUS IN "DUTCH."

A friend of ours relates a number of comical adventures which he met with a few months ago while engaged in taking the census. The following might serve as a caution to future census takers, among the down town population. The scene was a little one-story brick building, consisting of two rooms, one of which was used as a parlor, kitchen and dining room, the other as work-shop, dog-kennel, and hen-roost. Entering the first, with hat in hand and his book under his arm, our friend repeated the bow that he had made to a score of other families that morning, and accompanying it with the usual exclamation and inquiry, "I am taking the census; will you be good enough to tell me the number of tenants there are in your house?" Nearly the whole family were at the time in the room. A small, wrinkled up man, sat by the fire, mending a harness; a large, ruddy-faced *frau*, at a table, in the farther end of the apartment, was working dough, and used a beer-bottle as a roller, and five or six curly-headed urchins, *en chemise*, were running and tumbling about the floor. At the appearance of a stranger, there was a general suspension of operations, and to this question the only response was a long stare from every member of the family.

'Will you, sir,' said the gentleman, after a short silence, addressing himself particularly to the man, who sat near the fire, 'will you tell me the number who lodge in this house?'

'*Ich kan nicht English sprechen,*' the man muttered, and then he commenced sewing on his harness, just as if he had given the questioner the amplest gratification.

'Won't you, madam, be so kind as'—

'*Nein, nein,*' exclaimed the woman, interrupting him, as she seized the bottle and commenced a furious course of rollings over the dough, '*Ich can nicht English sprechen.*'

In a calm fit of desperation, our friend closed the book, replaced it under his arm, and with an internal vision of a long and disagreeable walk in search of an interpreter, he proceeded towards the door—when, as he laid his hand upon the latch, one of the little brats pulled him back by the coat-tail.

'John sprecht English,' said the urchin, inspired no doubt by all the wisdom of the family; 'John sprecht English.'

Here was a means of overcoming the obstacle, and our friend turned back with brightened hopes.

'John speaks English—well, where is John? Go and call him. What, can none of you understand me?—*co and kit Shon.*'—And by a great many pantomimic gesticulations, with rather a lame dash on the German, he managed to make himself understood. The boy ran out by the back door, and soon came back, leading in a stout, good-natured looking lad, of about fourteen, all smiles and dirt.—The conversation was carried on, from this time, in a rather summary manner.

'Can you speak English?' asked the gentleman.

'*Ya,*' answered the boy.

'Ask your father how many there are who live in this house.

After a translation of the question to the harness-man, and after being instructed in his answer, the boy resumed:

'Mine fader says, vot for?'

Here the gentleman went on to give a long explanation of census-taking, its cause, its object, and the probable benefits arising from it, which started them off on a long and very animated discussion. At last the boy received his orders and answered:

'Mine fader says tere ise eight and und *ein halben* in ter vamily.'

'What the deuce do you mean by eight and *ein halben?*'

There was a broad grin on the harness-man's countenance, as he seized his awl and commenced operations on the harness with redoubled energy. The stout lady seized her bottle and started a fresh series of strong rollings, whilst the interpreter, with a very knowing smile, continued:

'You see, zur, tere ish six in ter vamily *now;* in two or three weeks mine fader tinks will be *seven!*'

This *was* counting the chickens! With a silent apostrophe to the enlightenment of the age, the gentleman opened his book and wrote:

'Peter Brecknhouse, and Minnie, his wife, have *seven* children—three boys, three girls, and one *doubtful!*'

Old Men.—There are living, on Spring Creek, in this county, perhaps two of the "oldest inhabitants" in our country. Mr. Wm. Woody is 111 years old, and can now "*wade and split water like a coon,*" wading every branch and creek that happens to cross his path; is in good health and of a sound mind.

Mr. M. Davis, his close neighbor, is 103 years old, and we understand is also in good health and spirits. The former is 20 years beyond the scriptural allotment, viz: "four score years;" the latter, 23. Unite their progeny, and they could nearly people a new county, having "a *long string*" of sons, daughters, and relatives. We trust they may yet live many years, before they are gathered to their fathers.—*Highland Messenger.*

Progress of the Cholera North and West.

Telegraphed for the *Baltimore Sun.*

New York, July 31.—The board of health reported 169 cases and 71 deaths from cholera for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

Philadelphia, July 31.—The board of health reported 39 cases and 12 deaths of cholera for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day. The weather has been very hot. At 10 o'clock, a m., the thermometer stood at 87 degrees. Subsequently a fine shower came up, and the mercury fell 8 degrees.

Boston, July 30.—Three deaths from cholera have occurred here to-day, including one in the almshouse.

Pittsburg, July 31.—The cholera is decreasing—the board of health report only 4 cases and 1 death for the 24 hours ending to-day.

Cincinnati, July 31.—The interments for the 24 hours ending to-day are in all 36, of which 11 were of cholera.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

SANDUSKY CITY, Ohio, July 31.

Dreadful Ravages of the Cholera.

Our city has been visited by that dreadful scourge, the cholera, and it now prevails to an alarming extent. The mortality has been greater, compared with the population, which averages about 4,000, than in any other city in the Union. During the 48 hours ending on Sunday, there have been 100 deaths. Last night 20 deaths occurred. Our citizens have been greatly alarmed, and they have fled in all directions for safety, leaving the place almost depopulated. Not more than five hundred persons remain at home. Business is almost entirely suspended. The post-office, stores, taverns, and other places have been closed and deserted. The distress is beyond a parallel.

"Sister are you happy?"

"Yes, deacon, I feel as though I was in Beelzebub's bosom."

"Not in Beelzebub's?"

"Well some one of the patriarchs; I don't care which."—*Knapp's Experience.*

DIED.

In this town, on Monday last, James C Dobbin, infant son of Wm S Ashe, Esq, aged 7 months.

In Bladen county, on the 24th ult, Dr William S Andres, in his 32d year.

In Sampson county, on the 13th instant, of chronic diarrhœa, Joseph J Fellow, aged about 31 years. The deceased was in all the battles of the late Mexican war fought by Scott's division. The disease was contracted whilst in Mexico.

In Raleigh, on the 24th ult., Miss Margaret P. Tredwell, daughter of the late Samuel Tredwell, of Edenton in the 55th year of her age.

At Montpelier, N C, after a lingering and painful illness, on the 28th of April, Mrs. Sarah C Skinner, in the 51st year of his age, relict of Jos H Skinner, Esq, of Chowan county.

Lately, in New Orleans, Thomas N Jeffreys, a native of Franklin county, N. C, in the 42d year of his age, eldest son of Dr. Simon Jeffreys, late of that county.

In New York, on the 21st ult, Janetta Elizabeth, in the 3d year of her age, daughter of Mr. William McLeod, formerly of this town.

At the Mansion House, Aiken, S C, on the 24th ult, Patrick Cassin Cantwell, Esq, of Charleston, aged 53 years.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	9 8½
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	8	a	8½
BEANS—Per bushel—White, nom	60	a	75
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	—
BUTTER—Per pound,	15	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 00
CORN—Per bushel,	50	a	60
Meal,	60	a	70
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	—	a	—
Laguyra,	7½	a	8½
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none.			
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	14	a	16
Sperm,	23	a	27½
Adamantine,	28	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.	12½	a	15
FEATHERS—Per pound,	—	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 50	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	60	a	65
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7½	a	8
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	—	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 75	a	8 50
Wide, do.	—	a	5 00
Scantling,	—	a	3 50
Timber, Mill,	4 00	a	6 75
Shipping Timber,	—	a	10 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	21	a	22
New Orleans,	25	a	26
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	—	a	—
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl.	3 00	a	4 00
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	—	a	2 20
Virgin Dip new	2 90	a	3 00
Hard—	1 12½	a	1 15
Tar—	1 30	a	—
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1.	2 37½	a	3 00
No. 2,	85	a	75
No. 3,	55	a	57½
Spirits Turpentine,	—	a	25
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	—	a	—
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	55	a	60
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	11 50	a	11 75
Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh,	—	a	—
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.	—	a	—
Sweet, per bushel,	—	a	—
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	20
do dead,	—	a	—
Turkeys, live,	—	a	—
do dead,	—	a	—
RICE—Per 100 pounds, nom	2 75	a	3 00
Rough—Per bushel,	—	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	32	a	35
Liverpool—sack,	—	a	1 00
SOAP—Per pound	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	—	a	2 00
Contract,	3 50	a	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	23	a	24
Do. Old Nick,	—	a	75
Apple Brandy,	27	a	30
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	5 00	a	6 00
Dressed,	—	a	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6 —	a	10 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	12 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	—	a	—
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!			
TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	—	a	50
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	40	a	45
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	—	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Tar, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,	—	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	4 50	a	5 00
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	—	a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	25	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	25	a	50
Lumber per M.,	6 00	a	7 —

Bank Notes of Exchange, Wilmington.		
Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	per cent.	
" " New York,	"	"
" " Boston,	"	"

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 2.

Bacon—Prime N. C. hams scarce; middlings and shoulders rather dull of sale. Very little Western bacon in market. No change in quotations.

Corn—None arrived except one cargo, 2,500 bushels, previously ordered. Market well supplied. Quotations nominal.

Coffee, of all descriptions, scarce.

Flour—Owing to the scarcity of the article, Fayetteville flour has gone up to $5 75 a $6. Stock very light, and none arriving.

Lard—Considerable demand for N. C. lard.

Lime—Received 1760 casks, nearly all of which has been sold at from 90c to $1 12½ per cask; mostly at $1.

Lumber—Nothing doing in River Lumber.

Molasses—Received 100 hhds. from Cuba; selling at 21 a 22 cts. per gallon, from wharf, in lots to suit.

Naval Stores—Some 3,660 barrels of Turpentine have arrived during the week. The price for yellow dip has generally been firm. One lot brought $2 25 per bbl.; all other sales were at $2 20. New crop virgin dip has advanced to $3 per bbl. We quote as follows: yellow $2 20; virgin dip $2 90 to $3, closing at this quotation. 160 barrels *Tar* at $1 30. Several hundred barrels *Spirits Turpentine* at 25 and 25½ cts. per gallon, closing at 25 cts., and $1 75 for the barrels not returnable. Sales No. 3 *Rosin* at 55 cents, and No. 1 at $2 37½ per bbl.

Timber—Some few rafts have changed hands at prices varying from $5 to $5 25 per M. Nothing doing in *Shipping Timber.*

Freights—Rather scarce. See table for last rates.

Not much produce arriving, and business generally dull.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Nothing doing in Rough Rice. Receipts of 2300 bushels gone to the mills. *Sugars.*—Some few hhds Muscovados sold from stores at 5¾, and New Orleans at from 5¾ to 5¾. *Coffee.*—We have no transactions to report. *Molasses.*—Of this article there was an extensive transaction of Cuba, amounting to near 300 hhds. Prices were not made public, but they were at an improvement on former quotations, said to range from 18½ to 19½. *Grain.*—There have been no arrivals of Corn. The supply of this article is getting reduced and prices have an upward tendency—last sales 64 a 65c. A small lot of about 800 bushels Maryland Oats sold at 35c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31—6 P. M.—Flour $3 75 a $4 87½; corn meal $2 81½; rye flour $3; corn, 60 a 61c for yellow; oats 30 a 32c; rye 58c; mess pork $11 a $11 12½, and prime $9 a $9 25; beef $13 50; lard 6¾ a 8c; Rio coffee 7 a 7½c; N. O. sugar 4½ a 4¾c; rice 3½ a 3¾c; cotton, sales of 1,100 bales from Florida at 9¾ a 10¼c; whiskey 24½c per gallon.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 31.—Flour $5 12½ a $5 55; nothing doing in corn meal or rye flour; corn 61c per bushel; oats 28 a 30 cts; rye 56c; nothing doing in provisions or groceries; whiskey 24 a 24½c per gallon.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Flour—Sales of 7,000 bbls. at $4 75 a $4 87½ for common Western; State and Genesee $4 94 a $5 25, and Southern $5 25 a $5 31. Corn meal $2 87½ a $2 94. Rye flour $3 per bbl. Wheat, $1 04 a $1 08 for red; Genesee $1 22 a $1 28. Corn, mixed, 57 a 58c; yellow 59 a 60c. Oats, 34 a 35c; rye 58c. Pork, $11 for prime, and $9 a $9 12½ for mess. Lard, 6¾ a 7 cents per lb. Rice, 2¾ a 3¾ cents per lb. Cotton, 9¾ a 9¾c for Upland, and 10¼c for New Orleans. Whiskey, 24 a 24½ cents per gallon.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—*Rice*—Small receipts of Bengal, and 4000 bags sold at 8s 6d for small white broken, up to 11s per cwt for fine white. Carolina has changed hands to the extent of 150 tcs at 14s 9d per cwt for ordinary, up to 18s 3d per cwt for good, in bond.

Naval Stores—Rosin is again in request and meets with ready sale at former rates, viz: for common at 2s 6d a 2s 7d up to 12s, and even 15s per cwt for the finest white transparent. The week's sales are about 1000 bbls. Turpentine continues to be neglected, and we are unable to report sales of either Raw or Spirits.

NEW YORK, July 28.—*Naval Stores*—Remain steady at our quotations, with further sales of 550 bbls. Spirit Turpentine at 32 a 32½ cents, cash, and 34, 4 mos.; 500 North County Turpentine, $2, 50 per 280 lbs; 500 selected Tar, $1,81½; 1500 North County common Rosin 80 cents in yard and afloat, and 82½ a 85 delivered; and 500 White, $3,25 a $4, per 280 lb.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

July 27—Schr John Story, Walker, Matanzas, to G W Davis.

Schr Alaric, Prosser, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Patmos, Childers, Charleston, S C, to E J Lutterloh.

28—Schr Pizarro, Bragg, Lincoinville, Maine, to W M Harriss.

Schr Marietta, Smith, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

30—Schr Athalia, Williams, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Corn, Lewis, Newbern, N C, to Ellis & Mitchell.

31—Schr George M. Robertson, ——, Baltimore, to G W Davis.

Schr Martha Ann, willis, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

August 1—Schr Ceylon, York, Thomaston, Me., to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to T C Worth.

2—Schr Kensington, Foster, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr Elouise, Sandford, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

28—Brig Porto, Rico, Staples, Boston, by Jeffreys & Leighton.

Brig Gallio, Duram, Portland, Me, by Jeffreys & Leighton.

Brig Versailles, Drew, Marblehead, Mass, by Master.

Brig Ormus, Smith, Demarara, by DeRosset & Brown.

30—Schr Emeline, Gorwood, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh.

August 1—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, by John Banks.

2—Schr Alaric, Prosser, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Marion, Morse, Little River, by G W Davis.

Schr Marietta, Smith, Shallotte, by G W Davis.

Schr Patmos, Childers, Richmond, by E J Lutterloh.

3—Schr Martha Ann, Willis, Shallotte, by do.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 23d day of August, 1849, at the store formerly occupied by Wm. Shaw, in the town of Wilmington, his entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Soda Fountain, and all other articles in said Store, too numerous to mention, levied upon to satisfy several executions in my hands for collection against Wm. Shaw. Terms of sale *cash.*

OWEN FENNELL, *She'ff.*

Aug 3, 1849—[47-3t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lands whereon he now lives, consisting of about 700 ACRES, a small portion of which is now under cultivation. There is now cut about 20,000 Turpentine Boxes, one, two, and three years old, and a considerable number of Pines not yet boxed. The Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c.

The Lands are situated on Black River and Long Creek, convenient to the Rivers.

Persons desirous of purchasing such property will do well to call on the subscriber, where every information desired will be given.

T. J. SIKES.

August 3, 1849—[47-3m

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE. Apply to W L SMITH.

August 3, 1849

NOTICE.

DOCT. KENNEDY begs leave to inform the citizens of Wilmington; that having made some arrangements in Fayetteville, previous to his concluding to locate in this place, he is bound to fulfill them. He will therefore be absent from this place until the 15th of August, when he will return and resume his practice here. He may be obtained at the Mansion during the fall, same room, for about five or six days, when he will go through with all his engagements elsewhere, and will make an arrangement agreeable to him to leave Wilmington. He hopes his friends and the citizens generally will excuse him.

Aug 3, 1849—[47-1t

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st July, 1849.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Ainsworth Jno 2	Hawkins J P	Poince J
Amerman Thos	Harris J	Parker Rachel
Allen Wm	Hassell G	Pickett Frances
Armstrong J	Harriss H	Parker Eliza
Armstrong Mary	He

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, July 30, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarborough, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. B. SEAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.

☞Our subscribers at Hallsville, Duplin county, will find their bills in the hands of Mr. Samuel Davis, Post Master, who has consented to act as our agent at his office.

DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—Elwood Fisher was to have partaken of an honorary dinner from the members of the Virginia Legislature, on the 30th of July, in testimony of their appreciation of a lecture which he delivered some time since in Cincinnati on "the North and the South," showing conclusively that the consequences of disunion would be more disastrous to the North. The lecture was lately reviewed in the Southern Quarterly — It can be found in pamphlet form at this office.

ABDUCTION CASE AT NEW ORLEANS.—Considerable excitement has been created at New Orleans, especially among the citizens of Spanish birth, by the alleged forcible abduction of a Spanish subject named Juan Francisco Rey, who had made his escape from Cuba, and taken refuge in Louisiana. It seems that Rey had been a tumkey in the prison at Havana, and is charged with conniving at the escape of two prisoners, confined there for *political* offences. The punishment for Rey's offence—when once again in the power of the Spanish authorities—is death.

We give the details of the affair from the N. O. Picayune, of the 19th of July. After recounting the facts above stated, the Picayune says:

"Shortly after his arrival here, he became ill, and was confined to his bed, in a lodging house, in the lower part of the city. Information of his flight, it is alleged, was forwarded from Havana to the Spanish Consulate here, with directions that he should be retaken and reconveyed to that port, at all hazards, *coute que coute*. The task was, as all our readers are aware, an easy one to trace a foreigner newly arrived in New Orleans and making it his abode. The unfortunate Rey's place of shelter was soon discovered, when agencies of a most nefarious character were put in operation to secure his person, and in obedience to the mandate of the Captain-General of Cuba, to transport him to Havana.—With indignation mantling our cheek, we now enter into the details of the infamous affair, premising that we do not vouch for their authenticity, further than that they come from sources which have never yet betrayed us into error. The case is so serious, of such high national importance, that we are compelled to tear aside the veil of privacy which we are accustomed to respect in persons generally, and give the names of all concerned full publicity, so far as we have been able to ascertain them. Rey during his illness was attended by a physician One of the inmates of the house persuaded him to discharge the latter, alleging his incompetency, and he then introduced Don Carlos de Espana as a skilful physician, well known and successful in the treatment of disease. The poor victim with much simplicity yielded himself to the guidance of the Consul, in the latter's false character, and when all was ripe for the consummation of the plot, he was persuaded to leave the house, either for an airing or for some other purpose not revealed. Rey was accompanied down stairs by Don Carlos de Espana and two of the latter's friends or employees; but there he found a carriage stationed, and became alarmed. Making a motion to return to his room, a dagger was drawn threateningly against his person, and being intimidated he got into the carriage, when the Consul disappeared, and Rey and his two companions proceeded to a restaurant on the *Place d'Armes*. Here they dined, and wheedled into drinking more than his weak state could well bear, Rey became muddled, when they all three went to the levee, where was moored the schooner Mary Ellen, Capt. M'Connell, ready to cast off and put to sea. A ray of light, as we learn, burst upon the victim when he saw the vessel, and he struggled to get away. His companions—stout fellows—hereupon seized and pinioned him, and then forcibly conveyed him on board the schooner. She forthwith cut loose and was towed down the river. This vessel, the Mary Ellen, was cleared at the custom-house for St. Thomas and a market, and we have positive testimony that her real destination was Havana. Of course, the irregularity in her papers exposes her to no risk in going into Havana, since she carries freight to the order of the Captain-General. This is a circumtial account of the whole affair, as it has been related to us. We are loth to give full credence to every incident in it, for it is difficult even to suppose that a gentleman, holding his honor in any repute, could act as one of the personages figuring in the story is represented to have acted. No, we will not give credence to the statement until fully corroborated—that a Spanish Consul, however devoted he may be to his own country, however loyal to his sovereign, could have first played the imposter, the better subsequently to act the ruffian. No country claims from a subject such terrible personal sacrifice, such an abnegation of every sentiment of honor, faith, justice, and decency. We trust that Don Carlos de Espana will be able to clear himself from the horrid imputation.

"In the meantime, people imagine our soil has been desecrated, and honor insulted, and every obligation of international law set at naught. Inquiries are rife in the streets; communications are addressed to the press; our Spanish naturalized fellow-citizens are infuriated; and it is already a subject of wonder that nothing has yet been done by our authorities to clear up the uncertainty which prevails. Indeed, we are assured that when the proper time arrives, an abundance of proof can be had about the introduction to the sick Rey of his *new* Physician—his first not being 'good for him;' an abundance of proof, too, about the carriage which was to convey him from his lodgings; of the threatening poignard drawn against his person; the dinner at the restaurant; the tying of Rey's arms behind his back; the bullies who conveyed him on board the schooner Mary Ellen; *the clearance of that vessel on the 3d instant for St. Thomas and a market, and her sailing on the 5th for Havana!*"

A despatch from New Orleans, of the 22d ult., says that the Spanish Consul and two other persons have been arrested, and held to bail on the charge of abduction. The Consul has since been liberated, on giving $5,000 bail.

Coinage.—The coinage at the mint of Philadelphia, from January 1, 1849, to June 30, 1849—six months—was as follows: $2,375,479; silver, $598,290; copper, $25,805 89; total, $2,999,774 89. *Bullion in Mint.*—Government deposites, $521,114 30; individual, $807,672 57; total, $1,329,087. *Coinage of Gold Dollars.*—California gold, up to July 31st, $1,237,000; other gold, $427,539; total, $1,764,000.

Dubuque, Iowa, it is said, contains four thousand inhabitants, five thousand dogs, and fifty colonels.

THE LATE INDIAN OUTBREAK IN FLORIDA.—The Washington Republic, of the 27th ult., has the following official statement on the subject of this late reported outbreak. It will be seen that nothing is said of the burning and sacking of houses:—

"At the close of the Florida war, the Seminole Indians remaining in the peninsula were assigned, as a temporary residence, a tract of land lying between Chorlotto Harbor and the Lake Okeechobee. General Worth, who made this arrangement, in 1842, reported the number of warriors left in the country at less than 100. In 1845, Capt. Sprague, who had been acting in Florida, in the stead of an Indian agent, reported the number of warriors at less than one hundred and thirty; and estimated the entire Indian population, of all ages and sexes, at something short of three hundred and fifty souls. Since that time, we do not know that any report of the number of Indians in Florida has been officially made.

"The recent reported outbreak of the Seminoles has arisen from the following circumstance: On the atlantic side of the Peninsula, some four families were settled upon Indian river, nearly opposite fort Pearce. Four warriors visited this settlement recently, where they were received in a friendly manner. After receiving refreshment they departed; But a short distance from the houses they discovered a man by the name of Barker, and another, working in an open field, upon whom they fired. Both Barker and his companion were wounded. They ran, taking different directions. Barker was pursued, overtaken, and killed with knives. The other reached the settlers houses, and succeeded in making his escape, with all the rest, to San Augustine. Indian river is rather a sound of the sea than a running stream; and the settlers made their way to San Augustine in boats, where the news created a great deal of excitement. The settlements upon Indian river are some forty or fifty miles distant from the tract of country assigned to the Seminoles remaining in Florida. From this circumstance, it is feared that the murder of Barker is the beginning of a concerted outbreak. No other corroborating proofs have reached the Government; but the war department has made preparations to despatch a sufficient force to the country to repel the Indians, if they contemplate other hostilities, or to bring the murderers to justice, if this is mearly the violence of a few stragglers."

POISONING IN CINCINNATI.—We learn from the Cincinnati despatch of the 21st ult., that a most diabolical attempt at poisoning occurred in that city on the evening previous. The whole family of Capt. J Blair Summons, having been poisoned by his son James M. Summons, a disolute and abandoned young man, who, although cast off by all others, had been protected and succored by his too indulgent father. It seems that the poisoner went to a Drug store, and procured ten cents worth of "rat's poison," which he carried home and contrived to empty it into the tea-kettle. Tea was prepared, and the whole family partook of the dose prepared for them. The perpetrator of the deed absented himself from the supper table.

The Despatch says:—

Notwithstanding every effort was made, and the physicians in attendance labored assiduously during the night, Mrs. Rives, a sempstress in the family, died early this morning, and there is no doubt that one of the grand children, and perhaps others, are dead before this, our hour of going to press, 1 o'clock, P. M. The rest of the family, especially Capt Summons, lie in a precarious situation, but hopes are entertained of their recovery.

The persons poisoned are: Capt. J. B. Summons and wife, not expected to live; Paul Houston, engineer, dangerous; Wm. Summons, the son, dangerous; Capt. Robert Armstrong, son-in-law, recovering; Capt. Armstrong's child, dead; Mrs Reeves, an acquaintance of the family, dead; Miss Jane Armstrong, dangerous.

Young Summons has been committed for trial.

More United States.—The territory not yet formed into States will make forty-six and a half States as large as Pennsylvania. Of these, thirty-five will be north of 36 deg. 30 min.—or free States. Eleven and a half south of 36 deg. 30 min.—or slave States, supposing the Missouri Compromise line to be adopted.

The United States will then consist of seventy-six sovereign States. Tyrants, tremble!

Should Oregon, California, and New Mexico fly off, and the Rocky Mountains be the division between the United States of the Atlantic and the United States of the Pacific, the Atlantic Union will contain fifty-seven sovereign States; the Pacific Union nineteen gigantic sovereign States. Tyrants, still tremble!

These calculations are based upon the recent report of the United States Commissioner of the General Land Office—and take in all the United States territory of every kind not yet formed into States.

God save the Union.—*West Chester Jeff.*

The above calculation, which is not wide of the accurate truth, shows that at no remote time, probably in a century, there will be a colossal Republican power upon this continent. Our computation would give more to the Pacific. The extent of our territory upon the Pacific, from 36 deg. to 49 deg, may be called 1200 miles. The breadth may be called 800. This last is supposed under the actual measurement. This gives 960,000 square miles, and will make 24 States of 40,000 square miles. New Mexico added would increase the number to about 30. Suppose Texas to make six, and Minesota one, we shall have 66 States. But before this consummation, it is probable that the two Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, will swell the list four more, making 70 States.

The power and resources of this chain of States would not do to be measured by the present condition even of the present thirty. The commerce of Asia brought to our doors—and the St Lawrence, whose importance to Canada or Great Britain is trifling, but which would be to us an element of strength and prosperity not inferior to the Mississippi—will make a national wealth and strength with which no other power on the globe can come in competition.—*St. Louis Union.*

Nankin.—Most, if not all, the nankin now sold in our markets, is of American fabric.—It is manufactured from nankin cotton, grown in Georgia, and is spun and woven at the Lonsdale Mills, in Rhode Island. The culture of nankin cotton was introduced to this country by the late John Forsyth, formerly minister to Spain, afterwards Secretary of State, under the administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren. It is now grown in large quantities by many of the planters of Georgia, and commands a ready sale at large prices.

Mr. Forsyth procured the seed from the American consul at Canton, and, at the outset, the project of growing it in this country was deemed wild and chimerical. It is of a darker hue than the China article, and not as handsome.

Did Mr. Benton ever fight a Duel.—Some inquiry has lately been started on this subject, and the St. Louis Republican says:

"Col. Benton has fought a duel—not one, but two of them. In the first meeting on Bloody Island, opposite this city, he dangerously wounded his antagonist Chas. Lucus, Esq. He survived this wound, however, and was called to the field second time, provoked, possibly, by the injudicious acts of friends of the parties—and in this meeting Mr. Lucus was killed."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.
7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Suffering in Ireland—Transportation of Irish Patriots—France and Rome—Entrance of the French into Rome—Austria and Hungary—Progress of the War—Dullness in Breadstuffs—Further advance in Cotton, &c.

We are indebted to the Baltimore Sun, of the 26th inst., for the following Telegraphic items of the Foreign news brought over by the *Europa:*

General Intelligence.—It has been excessively hot in London and Liverpool.

The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. Last week there were 152 deaths in London, and in Liverpool 201. The epidemic has broke out in a very fatal form in Southampton, and seems to infest the entire southern coast.

The crops throughout England and Ireland were very promising. The potato disease has appeared in but a limited number of places.

Ireland.—The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of the intense sufferings of the people, particularly in the southwestern distficts. The work houses are filled to repletion, and thousands appear entirely destitute of means to keep soul and body together.

On Monday O'Brien, Meagher, McMannis and Donohue, were embarked on board the schooner Swift, which sailed immediately for Van Dieman's Land.

France—The elections to fill 35 vacancies in the Assembly are going forward quietly, and the results favor the moderate candidates. In the Provinces, Lamartine and some of the socialists have secured their election.

On Thursday there was a rumor in Paris of a difference in the Cabinet on affairs in Rome, and it is said that Barrett and Dufaure will retire. A doub: is expressed whether England, as previously reported, remonstrated with France on the subject of Rome.

The difficulties which continue to beset the French Government, particularly in regard to the Italian question, occasions the funds greatly to fluctuate at each turn of fortune.

The Moniteur contains a despatch from Gen Oudinot, which gives an elaborate description of the final assault made upon Rome on the 29th June. The Romans fought desperately, leaving 400 dead, with 129 prisoners, in the hands of the French, including 19 officers, of all ranks, none of which are described as foreigners. The French admit only 9 killed and 110 wounded.

In consequence of the surrender of Rome, the orders received at Toulon, for embarking reinforcements of all kinds, has been countermanded, and steamers already at sea with troops have been recalled.

The movements of Ledru Rollin have been at length traced out He has, until recently, been secreted in Paris, and on Wednesday reached London in the Ostend steamer from Belgium, in company with Martin, Bernard, Etienne, Arago and Sergent Boichot.

The present accounts of the cholera are favorable. The deaths have fallen to fewer than 30 per day and are daily decreasing. The total number of deaths from cholera in Paris and suburbs since the breaking out of the cholera in January last is said to be more than 20,000.

Rome—The Assembly in its last sitting unanimously voted the constitution of the Republic and ordered it to be deposited in the capital with the expression of the unanimous wish of the Roman people. The constitution is, by a vote of the assembly, to be engraven on marble. They also ordered funeral services to be celebrated in St. Steven's church for those who had fallen in defence of the Republic.

The entrance of the French troops en masse into Rome did not take place until the 7th of July. On the 3d a proclamation from the Roman National Assembly announced the entrance of the French, and recommended abstinence from all vengeance as useless and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens.

General Oudinot and his staff were disgusted by the National Guard on his entrance into the city, they not rising or paying him the military salute due his rank. The French soldiers had to pull down the barricades themselves, in the absence of Roman laborers, and at dark the troops were consigned to their quarters.

Garabaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with ten thousand men, and was loudly cheered as he passed out of the city. He had gone in the direction of Garaima, and it is probable would give trouble to any detachments of Neapolitans or Spaniards he might meet with. His reported intention is to invade the kingdom of Naples. A detachment of the French army was sent in pursuit of him on the 4th.

The Corsiere Mercantile, of Genoa, of the 7th, states that a government had been established at Rome, consisting of one Roman and two Frenchmen.

The regular Roman troops will be stationed hereafter at Leone and Taratina. At present they are in the barracks at Rome.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "I have good reason to believe that the Roman government are satisfied with the last accounts they have received from Gaeta, which would show that the French minister there has concluded arrangements not only with the Pope, but with the Austrian minister, to the effect that the Pope is to return to Rome. That the French is to evacuate the city, leaving only a garrison of 500 men; and that the Austrian troops shall evacuate Bologna and Ancona, leaving only a small garrison in the forts. Owing to this arrangement the army of the Alps was dissolved."

Venice.—Venice still holds out against the Austrians, and continues to make a vigorous resistance. The city carries on its principal defence from two small forts, about 1,000 yards from the first houses of Venice. One is situated on the small island of San Leronde, and the other on the Railroad bridge. The Austrian shells do not reach further than 400 yards within the city.

Turin.—A correspondent from Turin, of the 8th, states that Prandi, Secretary of the Sardinian Legation in London, arrived at Turin with despatches of great importance. It is said that in them Lord Palmerston expresses the wish that Sardinia should not at present resume negotiations with Austria, as England desires to save Italy from the abyss into which she appears ready to fall.

Denmark and the Duchies.—The Danes have gained a great victory over the Holsteiners, in North Jutland, which the Danish commander announces to the Minister of Copenhagen in the following despatch:

The commandant at Fredonia has demanded transport vessels for upwards of 800 prisoners, thirty of whom are officers. I expect they will arrive at Copenhagen to-morrow morning. The enemy is totally defeated, and our victorious army is pursuing them. All the enemy's battering guns are taken, and several pieces of field artillery.

The Danes are said to have retaken Kolding.

Austria and Hungary.—The Hungarians continue to carry on the unequal struggle with indomitable energy.

Advices from Vienna to the 7th state that the reported victory of the Ban Jellachich, at St. Thomas, proved to be altogether unfounded. The Ban is still in the back country, and has had but one unimportant engagement with the Magyars.

The imperial troops, on the right bank of the Danube, after the Raab, followed the retreating Hungarians and appeared to have obtained some advantage at Acs, where, it is said, 500 Hungarians were captured. The Austrian headquarters were then removed to Barbelona, where the Emperor was. The Hungarians appeared to have retired to an entrenched camp.

Works were thrown up from the right bank of the Danube to Comorn, from which point the Hungarians manœuvred with 20 squadrons horse, and kept up a fire with fifty guns for eight hours; but their infantry remained in their entrenchments. One field battery ventured beyond the protection of the guns were captured by a regiment of Austrian Light Horse, not, however, until the greater number of the men were cut down at the guns.

The Russian corps having entered Transylvania, has succeeded, after an obstinate resistance, in taking Tornaese Pass, which was strongly fortified. The Russian troops forced their way through with the bayonet, and entered Cronstadt the same day, the 20th of June. Eleven cannon and standards were the trophies of this day.

The Cossacs succeeded in capturing General Kip, who was wounded, and had been handed over to the Austrians. Other accounts state that the Russian army had entered Bestric.

The Hungarians have captured Raab, after a sharp resistance from the Austrians.

A letter from Vienna in a Brussells paper, states that the Hungarians have retaken Szigetin, and that the Diet was to be opened on the 1st.

Intelligence had been received by a Belgian journal to the effect that on the 1st and 2d of July Dembinski, with his own corps and all the reserve of the Venetian troops, drawn from the army of operations now acting in different parts of Hungary, amounting to 80,000 men, attacked the Russian army, consisting of 110,000, commanded by Prince Paskiewitch, in the defiles between Miskolez and Oilan.

The attack took place in flank, so as to drive the corps, commanded by the Prince in person, into the marshes of the Theiss. We have not yet been able to receive the details of this important battle, but the success seems to have been so complete that the same Hungarian reserve, numbering 40,000 men, marched the next day for Comorn, to reinforce the army of Gorgey, who since the 4th of July has been unable to resume the offensive against the Austrian armies.

Dembenski, with 55,000 men, was in pursuit of the army of Paskienitch, and it is probable that as soon as the news of Dembenski's victory becomes known, the warlike population of the defiles, in which the Russian Prince has entangled himself, will rise en masse to cut off his retreat.

Kossuth issued, on the 25th ultimo, at Beuda and Pesth, a proclamation calling upon the people in the most emphatic language, to rise in arms against the invaders.

The campaign against the Austro-Russian army is called a crusade, as it is intended to work on the religious feelings of the people, and its style is said to be most eloquent and impassioned. Kossuth left Pesth on the 2d for Szergselin.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—*Commercial Affairs.*—The tone of business has continued active and vigorous. The accounts from the manufacturing districts give assurance of a healthy state of affairs, with a gradual extension of business and restoration of confidence.

Money Market.—The money market continues remarkably easy. English funds have steadily advanced during the week. Yesterday, Consols ranged at 92¾ a 93 on transfer; Bank stock 198½; Exchequer bills 48 a 51 premium.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 14.—The sales of cotton for the week amount to 82,530 bales, at a further average advance of ⅛d per lb. The quotations at the close yesterday were for fair Upland and Mobile 5d; fair Orleans 5¼d. There were 27,600 bales taken by speculators, and 49,000 bales for export. Of American descriptions there were sold 21,000 Upland at 4 a 5¼d; 38,000 Orleans at 4 a 6¼d; 12,000 Alabama and Mobile at 4 a 5¾d. There was not so much offering yesterday, but the advance was firmly maintained.

Breadstuffs.—The market was generally dull, and last week's prices barely maintained Indian corn has further declined 6d to 1s per quarter, and is nominal at 31 a 33s per qr. Sales to arrive at 28 a 29s. There has been no change in the prices of wheat from those quoted last week. Flour, Ohio, 25 a 26s 5d; Western Canal, 24 a 25s; Philadelphia, 23s 6d a 24s 6d; Baltimore, 24s a 24s 6d.

Provisions.—There has been no alteration in beef. Western pork meets with fair inquiry. Bacon in extensive demand, at a reduction of 2s per cwt. Western brands have been sold freely.

The iron trade is dull—dealers insisting on lower rates.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.—We learn from Harrisburg that on Monday afternoon, the Pennsylvania railroad company despatched a fine locomotive and one of their elegant new cars over the road as far as Millerstown. The distance is thirty-two miles, and the time occupied in going thither was one hour and thirty minutes, while the time in returning was only one hour and six minutes.—Every one was delighted with the trip—the magnificent bridge over the Susquehanna, the unsurpassed scenery, the substantial character of the work, and the easy motion of the cars, were the theme of universal remark. In another month the road will be opened to Lewistown, and the trains will then run regularly.

Father Mathew's First Pledge in Boston.—The Journal says:

"While going up Washington street, and just before the procession had arrived at the Adams House, an Irishman, who was evidently somewhat intoxicated, made his way from among the crowd, and extending his hand to Father Mathew, asked him to administer the pledge, and instantly dropped on his knees in the mud. His wish was complied with in the customary form, when he arose, and saying 'God bless the temperance cause,' mingled again with the throng."

A Good Joke.—Although a daily paper is hardly looked on as a retailor of Jokes, yet the great mass of readers enjoy something of this kind occasionally. A good laugh, it is truly said, is worth a thousand groans, and we really did laugh when we heard the following anecdote: There was a certain young doctor on Staten Island, full of talent, skill and every thing of the kind, who became quite dissipated. The consequence was that he lost his practice and caste in society. No one would employ him professionally, and he sunk lower and lower. He went into a public house one day, where he was well known, and asked the barkeeper, whose name was Coddington, to lend him a shoe brush to black his boots. Coddington lent him the blacking and shoe brush, and commenced at him somewhat in this style, yet perfectly respectably. "Now ought you not to be ashamed of yourself! A man who has received a first-rate education, graduate of a colledge, blacking his own boots! I am completely astonished.—Why, had you behaved yourself, you might have been a Justice of the Peace, member of the Legislature or Congress, and finally had you conducted yourself rightly, *bar keeper in a respectable hotel!* The doctor at the latte remark, threw down his shoe brush, although he had but one boot blackened, and immediately went and joined the Temperance Society.

N. Y. Star.

Mutual Feeling—"Will you pay me my bill, sir," said a tailor in Charles street, to a waggish fellow who had got into him about a foot.

"Do you owe any body anything, sir?" asked the wag.

"No sir," said the tailor.

"Then you can afford to wait!" and he walked off.

A day or two afterwards the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wits end yet; so turning to his creditor he says:

"Are you in debt to any body?"

"Yes sir," says the tailor.

"Well, why the devil don't you pay!"

"Because I can't get the money."

"That's my case, sir, I'm glad to see you can appreciate my condition—give us your hand!"

If five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a trout? If two logsheads make a pipe, how many will make a cigar? If sixty seconds make a minute, how many minutes make a bottle-holder? If two gallons will make one peck, how many will make one thirsty? If thirteen drachms make a pennyweight, how many will make a creditor wait?

THE SEVEN SHILLING PIECE.
AN ANECDOTE.

It was during the panic of 1826 that a gentleman, whom we shall call Mr. Thompson, was seated with something of a melancholy look in his dreary back room, watching his clerks paying away thousands of pounds hourly. Thompson was a banker of excellent credit; there existed perhaps, in the city of London, no safer concern than that of Messrs. Thompson & Co.; but at a moment such as I speak of, no rational reflection was admitted, no former stability was looked to; a general distrust was felt, and every one rushed to his banker to withdraw his hoard, fearful that the next instant would be too late, forgetting entirely that this step was that of all others the most likely to insure the ruin he sought to avoid.

But to return. The wealthy citizen sat gloomily watching the outpouring of his gold, with a grim smile listening to the clamorous demands on his cashier, for although he felt perfectly easy and secure as to the ultimate strength of his resources, yet he could not repress a feeling of bitterness as he saw constituent after constituent rush in, and those whom he fondly imagined to be his dearest friends, eagerly assisting in the run upon his strong box.

Presently the door opened, and a stranger was ushered in, who, after gazing for a moment at the bewildered banker, cooly drew a chair and addressed him—"You will pardon me, sir, for asking a strange question; but I am a plain man, and like to come straight to the point."

"Well, sir?" impatiently demanded the other.

"I have heard that you have a run on your bank, sir?"

"Well?"

"It is true?"

"Really, sir, I must decline replying to your very extraordinary query. If, however, you have any money in the bank, you had better at once draw it out, and so satisfy yourself: our cashier will instantly pay you;" and the banker rose, as a hint for the stranger to withdraw.

"Far from it, sir: I have not one sixpence in your hands."

"Then may I ask what is your business here?"

"I wished to know if a small sum would aid you at this moment?"

"Why do you ask the question?"

"Because if it would, I should gladly pay in a small deposit?"

The money dealer stared.

"You seem surprised: you don't know my person or my motive. I'll at once explain.—Do you recollect some twenty years ago when you resided in Essex?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, then, sir, perhaps you have not forgotten the turnpike gate through which you passed daily? My father kept that gate, and was often honored by a few minute's chat with you. One christmas morning my father was sick, and I attended the toll bar. On that day you passed through, and I opened the gate for you. Do you recollect it, sir?"

"Not I, my friend."

"No, sir; few such men remember their kind deeds, but those who are benefitted by them seldom forget them. I am perhaps prolix; listen, however, only a few moments, and I have done."

The banker began to feel interested, and at once assented.

"Well, sir, as I said before, I threw open the gate for you, and as I considered myself in duty bound, I wished you a happy christmas. 'Thank you, my lad,' replied you—'thank you: and the same to you; here is a trifle to make it so;' and you threw me a seven shilling piece. It was the first money I ever possessed; and never shall I forget my joy on receiving it, or your kind smile in bestowing it. I long treasured it, and as I grew up, added a little to it, till I was able to rent a toll myself. You left that part of the country, and I lost sight of you. Yearly, however, I have been getting on; your present brought good fortune with it: I am now comparatively rich, and to you I consider I owe all. So this morning hearing accidently that there was a run on your bank, I collected all my capital, and have brought it in to lodge with you, in case it can be of any use; here it is;" and he handed a bundle of bank notes to the agitated Thompson "In a few days I'll come again;" and snatching up his hat, the stranger throwing down his card, walked out of the room.

Thompson undid the roll, it contained £30,000. The stern-hearted banker—for all bankers must be stern—burst into tears. The firm did not require this prop; but the motive was so noble, that even a millionaire sobbed—he could not help it. The firm is still one of the first in London.

The £30,000 of the turnpike boy is now grown into some £200,000. Fortune has well disposed of her gifts.

The Blind Horse of Sea Street.—An affecting sight may be witnessed daily, in Sea Street, nearly opposite Benson's coal yard, in this city. A kind hearted Irish teamster conducts his poor blind horse, when the labors of the day are over, to the stable. Without a rein, guided simply by the varying intonations of the driver's voice, the huge giant-framed animal turns corners, curves gently towards the sidewalk, crosses the threshold, and finally reaches the appropriate stall, going zigzag round a post in one place, by the heels of other horses in another, and without accident or blunder. How delicate must be the ear of that dependant creature, and what an accurate and discriminating knowledge he has acquired of the true meaning of the words of his master. A variation of tone, in regard to force or intensity, instantly quickens his motions, or moderates his pace, as circumstances may require. There is no hesitation, no delay, because he has ascertained by experience that the Irishman is his real friend, who never deceives him. Hence, when he is urged to do one thing or another, it is instantly done, and thus he avoids being injured or making a false step. The Rev. Mr. Somebody, of New York, a few years since attempted to demonstrate, upon psychological principles, that horses have souls; but was ridiculed, of course, for his pains. What essential attribute of a soul are not discovered in this blind horse? He has memory, reflection, a clear and distinct idea of language—and, lastly, exhibits still higher attributes, confidence and love. While viewing the case, the thought involuntarily urged itself upon us—here is a puzzle for the philosophers.

Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.

Mount Vernon.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnishes a melancholy picture of the ruin and dessolation of Mount Vernon. The road is almost impassable, the fences are broken, the gates off the hinges, and the grounds overgrown with weeds and thistles. Even the tomb which holds the dust of Washington is crumbling. The writer justly says:

"The present proprietor, Mr. Washington, is quite a young man, and we have heard that he is willing to sell the old mansion with several hundred acres of the land to the National Government. He, of course, will not sell it to strangers. We do not believe that any person ever visited this hallowed spot without going away with the conviction that the purchase of it should be made by Congress. Let the nation own it, and fit it up in a manner worthy of the republic and of the illustrious dead, whose name is our richest inheritance, and whose life was one uninterrupted flow of the highest and purest actions that ever marked the family of man. It is disreputable that it should longer remain in its present state.—If we had Mount Vernon in old Massachusetts; if Washington had been her son, and his body was laid within her mould, how the spot would be treasured in our hearts, and beautified by our hands! The people of our Commonwealth would count it as their richest treasure, and our maidens would keep the tomb dressed with flowers in perennial freshness."

A Kentucky Infant.—There is a youth named Andrew H. Brand, living on Green river, near Rumsey, in Davis county, Ky., who is described as follows:

"He is a 'perfect monster' in size, and is justly entitled to the appellation of the 'Kentucky infant,' being only fifteen years old, five feet three inches high, and measures six feet in circumference around the waist, three feet six inches around the thigh, two feet six inches around the calf of the leg, two feet two inches around the arm, and weighs 500 lbs.—He is another evidence of the extreme fertility of the growth of Kentucky, and of the luxuriant magnificence in which she does up things when she tries."

The last Democrat holding office under the general government in Arkansas, has been removed in the person of Elias Rector, who was Marshal of the State. A clean sweep has been made, and the officers in that State have, in the parlance of Taylor whiggery, been "*equalized.*"

Col. Benton in Danger of Hanging.—Col. Benton's speech against California, has excited a deep interest in Missouri, and it is said that even the negroes are found with it in their hands. The Canton Reporter is busy examining the laws to see if Col. Benton is not an incendiary. In the event of failure in finding a law of the Legislature, the Reporter seems to rely upon Lynch law, for it says:

"If an avowed abolitionist were to come within our borders, and proclaim incendiary doctrines, he would be hung upon the nearest limb, and shall those who produce similar excitement and discontent, escape with entire impunity?"

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.—The astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for Epileptic Fits, (or falling sickness) spasms, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy. It has been said that Epilepsy is incurable. This, however, is not the fact. Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has and is constantly curing this distressing complaint, as the following testimony received from physicians and others will show.

Judge Randall, 156 Henry street, New York, having used the Vegetable Extract successfully in his family, highly recommends it to all persons who are afflicted with Fits.

Mr. Stephen F. Pratt, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, states that Mr. Chas. H. Boughton, a member of his family, has been so severely afflicted with Epileptic Fits for many years, that he was obliged to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract (says Mr. Pratt) he was soon restored to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio to resume his business.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Peters Church, Spotswood, New Jersey, who has been afflicted with Epileptic Fits for more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract and his health has been so much improved that he hopes by Divine blessing, to have no more Fits.

Epileptic Fits, of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.—Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using Hart's Vegetable Extract.

[Mr William Secore's Letter to Dr. Hart.]

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and positively incurable. Accordingly left England, travelled thr ugh Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years standing, and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he is restored to perfect health. His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but thank God is now enjoying good health. Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt but you will drink this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you, but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully, WM. SECORE.

In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine, read the following letter from Dr. W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent physicians in that place:

GUILFORD, Ohio, August 17, 1848

Brother laborer in the cause of humanity—Dear sir: It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your *invaluable medicine* in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been big ly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and will, I think, without doubt recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending patent medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it, and I have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the faculty are fully acquainted with the *real merit* of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice and lend you a helping hand I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely,

(Signed) W. L MONROE, M. D.

To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

The time is not far distant when thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal will find permanent relief and be restored to new life, by using this celebrated medicine. Over one thousand certificates have been received in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

☞Prepared by S. Hart, M. D., New York.

Price, one package,	$3 00
Do. four packages,	10 00
Do. eight packages,	20 00

☞It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Texas, Mexico, and West Indies.

THOMAS & MILES, Cincinnati, Ohio, Agents, United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington, N. C; Handand, Hande & Co., Charleston, S. C.; and for sale by most of the principal Druggists throughout the United States.

April 6th, 1849.—[30-1yeow

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

**Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensioners and Bounty Laws passed to encourage Enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)

FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants, as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.

HUTCHINS & MASALON

January 19, 1849.—[19-1ypoo

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Just received,

48 doz. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;
18 " Old D